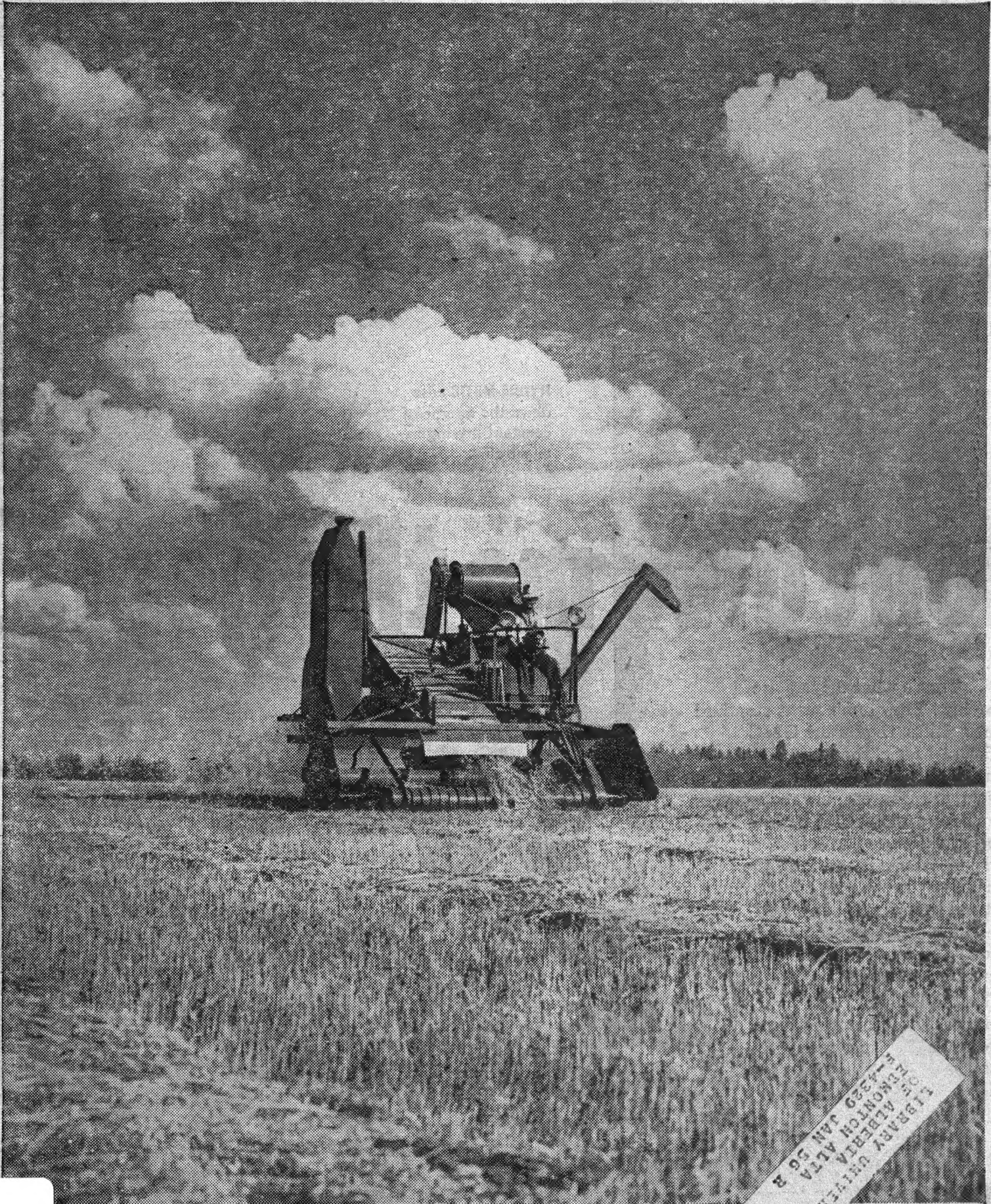


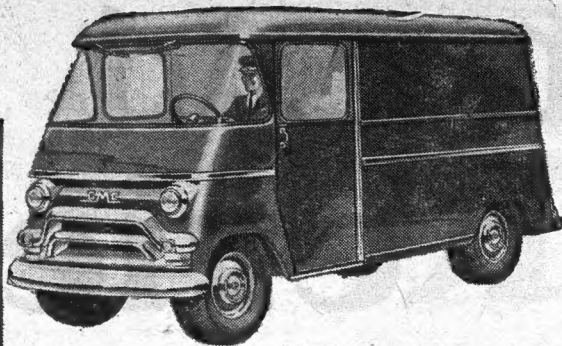
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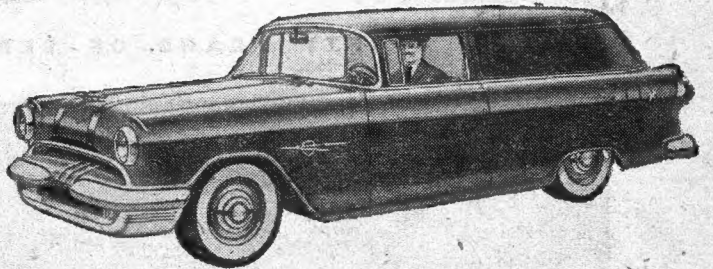
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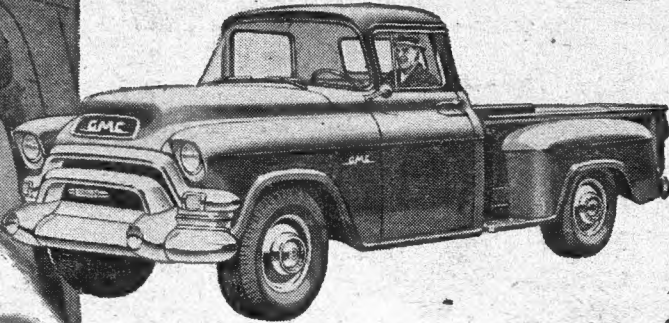


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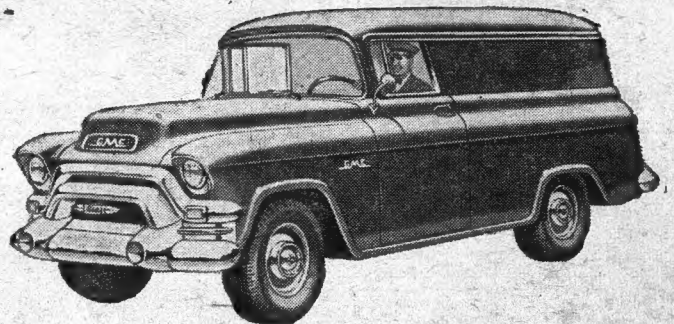
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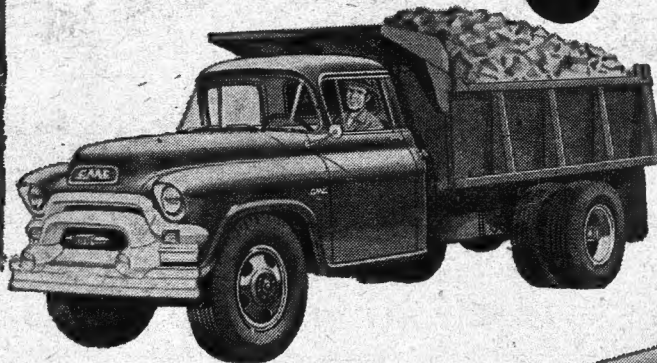


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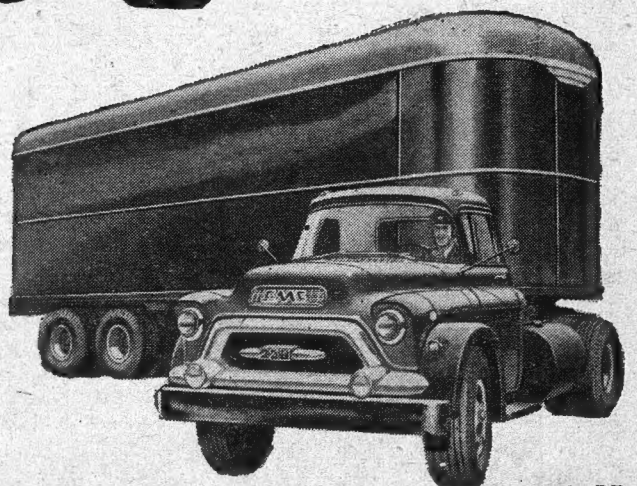
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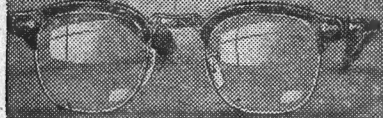
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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LI.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 8

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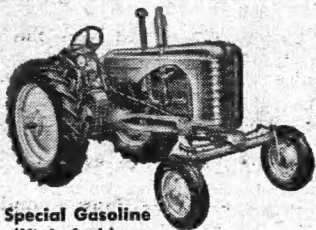
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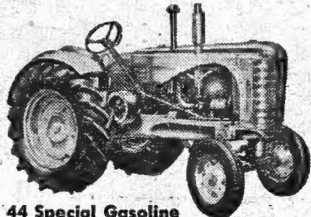
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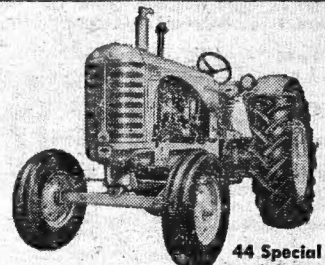
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Let's hope the Poland wheat deal isn't 'queered'

THE querulous questioning of the Poland wheat sale in the House of Commons by Hon. George A. Drew, opposition leader, will not add to his political stature in Western Canada.

There is a good wheat crop in the making in the west and a big carryover from the 1954 crop is plugging country and terminal elevators. The Wheat Board is striving mightily to sell every possible bushel. Competing wheat exporting nations are using every possible scheme and device to dispose of surpluses. Then along comes this chance to sell \$19,000,000 worth of No. 5 wheat to Poland and Mr. Drew raises quite a storm in parliament.

The way the affair got into the House of Commons was due to the fact that Poland is getting credit through a government agency, the Export Credit Insurance Corporation, for \$16,000,000. Already the transaction of the deal to the extent of 2,000,000 bushels has been completed. The cash payment is to be \$3,000,000. A private trader arranged the deal and he must pay cash to the Wheat Board on delivery of the wheat.

Mr. Drew brought the matter up in the House of Commons when he asked for details of the deal and suggested that the country might suffer a heavy financial loss. The prime minister stated that the government thought the deal to be all right and that Poland would fulfill the required obligations. Then Mr. Drew said that Canada should not become a Santa Claus to communist countries and if any gifts or part gifts were to be handed out to any foreign country they should be made to friendly powers as part of the general strengthening of democracy.

Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, said there was nothing wrong with the deal, but he was fearful that the stew raised in the House of Commons might result in Poland saying it would take the first 2,000,000 bushels and then call off the rest of the deal. He said that in his opinion the furore aroused in the House of Commons jeopardized the position of the Wheat Board in making deals of a similar nature.

What the wheat producers of the prairie provinces want is sales of their wheat to any nation in the world prepared to buy the same. If the federal government makes a deal which it believes to be financially sound, the responsibility rests with that government.

★

Pesticidal society ponders Canadian crop damage

INSECTS, plant diseases, weeds and rodents cost Canadian farmers \$1,230,000,000 a year. That is what a series of speakers told the annual convention of the Canadian Agricultural Pesticidal Society.

W. Lobay, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, said the annual food bill for Canadian rats totalled \$300,000,000. Five gophers per acre in Alberta alone, he said, cost farmers \$1,500,000 a year.

Weeds cost Canadian farmers \$330,000,000 a year, said H. E. Wood, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and most of the loss is in the prairie provinces.

A. W. Henry, of the University of Alberta, said rusts, root rots, potato blight and other plant diseases add up to \$200,000,000 a year.

Insects that transmit animal and plant diseases cause damage totalling \$400,000,000 a year, said W. B. Fox, of Winnipeg.

Without figuring in the gopher damage, that total amounts to \$1,230,000,000, or a little more than half the total Canadian farm cash income for 1954.

The catch is what would happen marketwise if the nation's farm production was increased by 50 per cent? That's something for the economists to figure out!

★

The butter deals and the dairy industry

CANADA'S dairy industry is an important segment of the nation's agriculture. Last year sale of dairy products brought in a cash income of \$426,188,000.

The production of dairy products in the Dominion entails much greater expense than in most world countries. Canadian winters are long and cold, necessitating expensive structures to house dairy animals and continuous indoor feeding for many months. Nevertheless it is important to the nation that a constant and ample supply of milk and milk products should be available to the people.

In order to insure abundance of dairy products the federal government has provided a support price for butter at 58c a pound, wholesale basis, at Montreal. The plan was conceived with the idea of providing a steady, year-round price, instead of high prices which might possibly occur in winter, when butter production drops, and low prices in summer when there is lush production. Supplies have accumulated, however, and at June 30 last totalled over forty million pounds.

The government, in an effort to clean out some of the surplus, sold around 2,000,000 lbs. to such institutions as hospitals, at a discount of 21c. Some 300,000 lbs. was sold to Czechoslovakia at around 37c a lb., which approximates the world price for butter. This latter deal has been criticized on the ground that Canadian consumers should have the opportunity to participate in the bargain sale.

Canadian people are paid wages and salaries higher than the people of any country in the world, except the rich United States. Canadian people obtain abundance of the very best food at reasonable prices. If the people want abundance of milk they must expect to pay a fair price for butter.

The United States is said to have a billion dollars involved in maintaining the price of butter. The total in Canada for the year ending last June would appear to cost the federal treasury less than half a million dollars. When the many millions of dollars extra expense to Canadians through tariff protection of industries is considered, the protection provided the dairy industry is trifling.

Farm women of the West

AFTER reading "Pioneer Mothers of Alberta" in a recent issue of The Farm and Ranch Review, Margaret V. Watt, of Vancouver, sent the poem reprinted below to the editor. Mrs. Watt wrote that Dr. D. G. McQueen quoted the poem at an Oldtimers' Banquet held in Edmonton in 1925, in responding to the toast, "The Pioneer Women of Alberta".

They left the vine-wreathed cottage, and the mansion on the hill,
The houses in the busy street where life is never still,
The pleasures of the city, and the friends they cherished best,
For love, they faced the wilderness — the Women of the West.

The roar and rush and fever of the city died away.
And the old time joys and faces — they were gone for many a day.
In their place the lurching coach-wheel, or the creaking bullock's chain
O'er the everlasting sameness of the never-ending plain.

The red sun robs their beauty, and in weariness and pain
The slow years steal the nameless grace that never comes again.
And there are hours men cannot soothe, and words men cannot say,
The nearest woman's face may be one hundred miles away.

The wide plains hold the secret of their longings and desires,
When the white stars in reverence light their holy altar fires,
And silence like the touch of God, sinks deep into the breast,
Perchance He hears and understands the Women of the West.

For them no trumpet sounds the call, no poet plies his arts,
He only hears the beating of the gallant, loving hearts.
But they have sung with silent lives the song all songs above,
The holiness of sacrifice, the dignity of love.

Well have we held our Father's creed — no call has passed us by,
We faced and fought the wilderness, we sent our sons to die.
And we have hearts to do and dare — and yet o'er all the rest,
The hearts that made the nation are the Women of the West.

★

Does the farmer obtain Research information?

MATERIAL provided by research workers in agriculture is publicized more widely and continuously in Canada than in any country in the world. That is the opinion of William MacGillivray, deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, as expressed in an address to the annual convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. If the farmer does not get the information, he said, the fault lies largely with himself. A large percentage do and those are generally the men who are the most successful.

We agree with Mr. MacGillivray as to the volume of information on agricultural matters made available to the farmers—at times it seems to resemble an avalanche, whose very volume might be one reason many farmers do not absorb it.

The competition for reader and listener interest is terrific in this modern world of widespread radio, television and daily weekly and monthly publications. If material to be put across to the farm people it should be concise, to the point and well-written.

Food supplies, wars and hungry people

HISTORY has many strange twists and wars and the aftermath thereof account for most of them. Now we see Poland and the Danube Basin countries short of food, and particularly that most important item in the eyes of hungry people — wheat. Prior to World War 2 Poland was a substantial producer and exporter of food products. For generations the Danube Basin was an exporter of wheat. That region was considered the domestic "bread basket" of Europe and annual exports to western nations on that continent of 75 million bushels were not uncommon. Prior to World War 1 Russia was the world's largest wheat exporting nation. Now the Soviet Union is hard-pressed to supply its own 225 million people with their daily bread requirements.

European nations have lived under the threat of war for centuries. When war comes food is a main essential, for soldiers cannot fight and armament workers cannot work without food. In the years immediately prior to 1939, when World War 2 broke out, the government of European nations paid their farmers from \$2 to \$3 a bushel for wheat, when they could have bought Canadian wheat for less than \$1.00 a bushel. The governments of those countries wanted to keep their farmers in business so that food would continue to be produced in the event of war.

Great Britain's vulnerability in wartime lies in the fact that the nation cannot possibly produce enough food for its people. In the last war the British were in a serious plight for the German armies had overran all of Europe, and food could not be imported from the traditional sources of supply — Denmark, Holland, Poland and the Scandinavian nations. The Canadian farmers were called upon to redouble their productive efforts to help feed the British people. In the five years of war farmers of this country produced enough food to provide for domestic needs and to export to the United Kingdom the following huge quantities: 2,600,000,000 lbs. of bacon and pork products, 197,000,000 lbs. of beef, 600,000,000 lbs. of cheese, 180,000,000 dozen eggs and 887,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The prices received for those huge shipments of food were certainly not high — butter 35c a lb., cheese 16c a lb., eggs 22c a dozen, and wheat 88c a bushel. But the British had to have the food to continue in the war, and for a year they fought alone, with what help the farflung segments of the Empire could give.

There are still some people, we do not think they are many, who believe the Canadian farmers held up the British, or tried to, in wheat dealings after the war. That certainly is not true. Canada sold the Mother Country 534 million bushels of wheat after the war at \$1.56 a bushel. The highest price obtained for Canadian wheat, since the end of the war, was \$2.00 a bushel, and that at a time when wheat was the scarcest and needed the most to prevent widespread starvation in war-devastated countries. That certainly was not a "hold-up" price when other wheat producing nations, and notably Argentina, were demanding and receiving

prices which reached fifty per cent higher.

With all the surpluses of food in certain favored nations, it should be understood that there are still only too many millions of underfed people throughout the world. The Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations asserts that of the world's 2½ billion people only about 400,000,000 million, or 16 per cent, are well fed, and about 60 per cent are living on a diet which provides a bare subsistence. Food is still the world's greatest need and we have it in abundance. Hunger is one of the principal causes of social unrest and of wars. Human wisdom and understanding must find some solution to the problem of distribution if there is ever to be an end to war.

★

Clearing off the debt on western farms

THE farm mortgage indebtedness in Canada's prairie provinces is now at a low figure. The Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association reports that its members had outstanding, at the end of 1954, only \$20,240,000 in mortgages on farms in this area. In 1937 the total was \$182,286,000. Included in the membership of the Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association are 25 insurance, 7 loan and 15 trust companies. Most of the farm mortgage money is supplied by these companies.

The figure of farm mortgage indebtedness in 1937 does not convey the true farm debt situation which existed at that time. The Rowell Commission on Inter-provincial Relations, after an exhaustive analysis, estimated the total farm debt in Saskatchewan alone in 1937 to be approximately \$485,000,000. In 1938 practically no interest was paid on the debt, only half the taxes were collected and direct relief and seed and fodder was given out on a very large scale following the widespread drouth of 1937. At the end of 1938 Professor E. C. Hope, then on the staff of the department of Farm Management, University of Saskatchewan, estimated the total farm debt in Saskatchewan to have risen to \$546,000,000. That averaged out at \$18 an acre of crop land and \$25 an acre of seeded crop.

The farm people of the west have come a long way since the dreary years of the 1930's. It took a world war to reverse the economic trend. Then came a series of generally good crop years, immediately following the end of the war. With the advent of 1951 three gigantic crops were produced. Stable prices and the absence of wild, speculative splurges, brought about a reasonable degree of prosperity and enabled farm people to clear off old debts, improve their living conditions and re-equip their farms with needed machinery.

The trend in the past year has been for farm debts to increase, mainly for farm equipment purchases. During 1953 a total of \$97,892,760 was loaned to Canadian farmers under the federal government's Farm Improvement Loans Act. Of that total \$88,057,198 was loaned for the purchase of farm implements and machinery, and nearly 75 per cent was borrowed by farmers in the prairie provinces.

Ontario does much of Canada's manufacturing

THE Province of Ontario does as much manufacturing as the other nine provinces of Canada combined. In 1954 that province's manufacturing output totalled \$8,326,000,000 in value. From 1949 to 1954 over 390 new industries were established in Ontario. Ontario has attracted 52 per cent of the one million postwar immigrants to Canada.

This concentration of industry in Ontario is fine for that province but not so good for Western Canada. It means that the manufactured goods the west requires must bear the added cost of the long freight haul. It means that western agriculture has a restricted home market and must export food surpluses in quantity to the east, bearing the cost of the carriage of same.

In the United States the trend has been for industries to move west and south. The state of Indiana became the manufacturing centre of the U.S. some years ago. The trend has since moved westward. The trend should move westward in Canada. The big province of Saskatchewan is second lowest province in Canada when it comes to manufacturing. Only tiny Prince Edward Island is lower.

★

Editorial Notes

Ezra Benson, U.S. secretary of agriculture, said that a great deal of the surplus wheat situation in that nation was caused by city speculators buying cheap land, ripping it up and seeding same. If a good crop of wheat was obtained they made money. If not, they lost their gamble and to heck with the land!

* * *

Overages of grain in terminal elevators will henceforth go to the Canadian Wheat Board under a change in the Canada Grain Act. In the past such overages have gone to the federal treasury. The Wheat Board will have considerable leeway in deciding on the disposition of the money realized from the sale of such overages. Such funds will likely be placed in the general revenue of the board and in that way will be returned to grain producers.

* * *

Canada is now a high-priced manufacturing country. Uruguay invited bids for a small tanker. Forty-eight shipyards from various nations entered bids. The Japanese bid of \$600,000 got the contract. The Canadian bid was twice that of shipyards from three nations. High costs create unemployment.

* * *

He who wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skills. Our antagonist is our helper. — Burke.

* * *

The most insecure people on earth are those who are forever playing it safe. — Bertrand Russell.

* * *

In Canada about 17.8 per cent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture. In the U.S.A. the figure is about 11.3 per cent.

The Editorial Desk

The Alberta government lost a useful employee in the retirement of Stan Longman, deputy minister of agriculture for many years. An efficient, conscientious man, with a practical as well as an academic grounding in agriculture, he was probably the best deputy minister of agriculture this province ever had. He is entitled to put "Dr." before his name as the University of Alberta gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1954. His friends still call him "Stan."

R. M. Putnam, the new deputy minister of agriculture, is a young man with wide experience and should fill the position well. The Putnam name is widely known in agricultural circles both in Alberta and British Columbia.

The present period in geological history is the end of an ice age which began 25,000 years ago and reached a maximum between 18,000 and 20,000 years ago. The ice has been retreating for 13,000 years. Scientists determined the dates by the use of the radiocarbon method, which has recently been developed.

Premier T. C. Douglas predicts that the province of Saskatchewan, at some time in the future, will be Canada's richest province. That dream might well come true, if the province is lucky in its oil explorations, if mineral development expands in the north and if manufacturing can be developed.

Saskatchewan can produce plenty of food. In 1952 that province produced over 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax from 23,560,000 acres. Wheat production alone was around 435,000,000 bushels, or about one third of the greatest wheat crop ever raised in the entire United States.

There is hardly anything in the world that someone cannot make a little worse or a little cheaper, and the people who consider price alone are that man's prey. — Ruskin.

A Manitoba farm woman writes that she gave a subscription to The Farm and Ranch Review to a June bride. "I know she will enjoy meeting Aunt Sal," reads the letter, "and the groom will find plenty of helpful reading."

The address of Alberta J. Moore is requested.

THE High River entry in Calgary Stampede parade won top honors in the community section and permanent possession of The Farm and Ranch Review trophy. High River School District No. 99 sponsored the float. That was quite a float, High River.

We wed one cold December day,
I feared no icy storm;
Because I knew when bed time came,
He'd keep my footsies warm.
The months have passed, the summer's here,
He's still a darn good man:
But now I'd like to trade him off
For one electric fan!

A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a gram of water by one degree centigrade at sea level. It is used, among other things, as a unit for measuring

the fat-producing qualities of food and drink.

Prime Minister St. Laurent in House of Commons, July 7, commenting on wheat deal to Poland: "My information is that the Wheat Board will not turn over its wheat until it is paid for."

Something over a million trees will be available to Alberta farmers for their shelter belts from the Alberta Tree Nurseries next year. Application forms may be obtained from any department of agriculture office in the province or write direct to Dept. of Agriculture, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton. In order to qualify, tree strips must be summer-fallowed this year. Farmers should get their applications in right now.

THE FIRST COMBINE

A subscriber from Bashaw, Alta., asks the date of the first grain combine to operate in the west. Our information is that the first combine was loaned by Massey-Harris Co. to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Swift Current, in 1922. Is there anyone with different information?

Help the Red Cross

By The Editor

MOST of us feel in our hearts that it is a duty and even a privilege to contribute as our circumstances permit to worthy causes. Usually people have their own pet "charities", if such is a proper word for helpful organizations working for the welfare of the unfortunate, the sick and the needy. My own pets are: the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

Right now I am going to write about the Red Cross. The current year's drive in Alberta has collected some \$422,000.00, which is about \$25,000 short of the objective. The northern branches have contributed \$193,731.00 and the southern branches \$222,406.00.

The work of the Red Cross goes on every day to help crippled children, those who need blood transfusions, veterans in hospitals, victims of disasters, and so on. What I like about the Red Cross is the amount of voluntary labor donated by women all over the province. There is no wastage of money and plenty of help contributed gratis.

There must be many people in this province who have not contributed to this year's campaign. Such people should contact their local committees or send contributions direct to the Alberta Division, Canadian Red Cross, Calgary or Edmonton.

Killing Dandelions

AT the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, 2,4-D Ester, 2,4-D Amine and M.C.P. Amine have been used effectively in killing dandelions, and given satisfactory results when carefully applied, and at the proper time. To those inexperienced in the use of these herbicides, it is recommended that amines only be used for treating dandelions on lawns. Full directions for applying the solution are printed on the labels attached to the containers. The instructions should be followed closely. Application of the spray should be made when the grass and the dandelions are in vigorous growth, and when the weather is bright, calm and, preferably when the temperature is around 70 degrees F. At lower temperature it may require a longer period for comparable results.

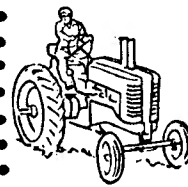
2 GREAT NEW MOTOR OILS

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Two more reasons why you can

ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

A western farm in sunshine and storm

By JACK SUTHERLAND

I AM going to give you a little picture of some of the funny things that can happen on our farm. This farm in question is in the semi-arid areas of Alberta, where I have endured the ups and downs of life for well over four decades. Previously I have given true pictures of some of the trying things, some of the tragic things I have seen since those far off days of 1907-8-9, when, as a boy, in my teens I homesteaded on my present farm. But now for a little while I want to look at some of the funny things that happen to us farmers as we struggle to feed a hungry world.

City people often see us farmers peacefully milking cows in the barnyard, the calves quietly enjoying their evening meal, suckling their mothers, or you have seen other calves industriously emptying large pails of skim milk and you may have thought how serene and peaceful are the lives of those farm people in close communion with nature, watching those beautiful animals grow and develop. And you murmur what a wonderful life. How serenely peaceful! How soul satisfying!

But this time I am going to give you a little glimpse of another aspect of my own life as a farmer. When I succumb to my angry passion, when with clenched teeth I endeavor to suppress an angry stream of profanity, when I struggle manfully but often unsuccessfully to subdue for its own good an animal, not one quarter of my own size.

The problem I refer to is teaching a young calf to drink milk out of a pail. This simple farm problem, a weekly or a daily occurrence at some seasons of the year, has more trying possibilities than any mother-in-law that ever lived. I think possibly that next to fixing refractory stove pipes, teaching a calf to drink out of a pail has been responsible for more profanity than any other phase of farm life in Western Canada, with one possible exception (and oldtimers I think will agree with me here) and that exception is driving oxen. I have done both so I know.

Since the dawn of recorded history, and I suppose long before that, calves sucked their mother's teats, and this long hereditary practice has developed in the mind of each calf as soon as it is born, a deep-rooted objection, to abandoning this pleasant and satisfactory method of receiving nourishment for the much less pleasing skim milk, out of an unsightly pail, with all kinds of ears and a handle which is always in the way, and presided over by a lean, lank, and hungry looking farmer like myself.

Many Methods, Little Success

The opinions and verbal advice on this subject of teaching young calves which has been poured forth in Western Canada would fill many libraries if it were written. And there are almost as many different schools of thought and action as to different methods as there are farmers in Alberta. There is the Catch'em young school, sworn supporters of the theory, not always practical or possible, that the thing to do is to catch the little innocent calves before they suckle their mothers and proceed with their education right away. The starvation school: those who are strong for a long period of fasting, not of course by the farmer, but by the calf before any feeding is attempted.

There is the finger sucking school who insist that the calf is so dumb as not to recognize the difference be-

tween the human finger immersed in a pail of milk and its former source of nourishment.

Personally I have tried all the known methods that I have ever heard tell of and have not found any one of them to be an unqualified success!

But let's get on with this business of feeding this infant bovine, whether its future is to grace a butcher's stall or supply white oceans of creamy milk, doesn't seem to make any difference. They are usually a match for any man in either case.

I know beforehand some of the things I will be up against. I always keep hoping for the best. I approach the mother cow with baby calf tied securely in another stall some yards away. She, that is the cow, eyes me somewhat reproachfully as much as to say, "You are a very poor substitute for my own baby calf". Reluctantly she gives down some of her milk. I keep on milking despite several well directed kicks in my direction. I murmur as gently as I can, "So Bossy, so Bossy". In response she switches her tail violently and some of the strands almost blind me in my one good eye, to say nothing of the security of my glasses. My temper by this time is just a little frayed. But still I hope for the best. Maybe this one calf will learn easily and quickly.

I am not very much reassured to see that the hired man and young hopeful and sister have finished milking but instead of going to the house to separate the milk as they should have done, are inclined to loiter around to see how this calf is going to fare.

Getting Into Action

The hired man has numerous stories as to how he learned all of Tom Jones's calves last year to drink without any trouble, just like that. My composure is not increased very much to see the better half, who, instead of being in the house preparing the breakfast as she should have done, was with the others hanging around the stable door.

Ignoring this interested audience but with many inward misgivings and a firm resolution not to lose my temper in any eventuality. I approach my nemesis, the little calf, who eyes me calmly and deliberately as much as to say, you big lumbering human, you can't beat me I am not going to drink out of that pail.

Grasping the pail firmly I offered the creamy contents of the pail. With a disdainful sniff this animal rejected the invitation. I cajoled but no result. Again copious advice from the interested group at the door. Well, since kindness and coaxing had no result I followed the next procedure, that of firmness. But come what may, this time I simply must control my temper. With one hand controlling the pail, half full of milk, I backed the calf into a corner of the stall with her head facing the front. I was going to make that calf drink her breakfast (yes, it was a lady calf) or die in the attempt. So with this lady backed into the aforesaid corner I straddled the calf in the manner of one riding a horse, and deposited the pail in front of her. With one very unlady-like lurch she hunched her back with the impact of a kicking mule. I lost my balance and to save myself and pail, had to take a running leap for the front end of the stall to the accompaniment of splashing milk and the ironic laughter of the interested spectators by the door. Well this was the beginning of trouble, as the Good Book says. I also tried to remember the other Biblical quotation which

says, "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth". At that moment I was rapidly approaching the frame of mind in which I was willing to give up all my inheritance in view of the job in hand.

Once more I got this refractory bovine backed up in a corner of the stall. Again I assumed the equestrian attitude with the pail firmly grasped in one hand, and with the other hand attempted to push the calf's head into the pail of milk. This time her ladyship changed her tactics and suddenly bunted her head sideways, mashing my fingers between her own head and the sharp lugs on the side of the pail. The end of round one was distinctly in favor of the calf. I noted grimly that the odor of burning toast has at least temporarily removed the "better half" from the scene of the battle. The bell rings for round two and again I go in to the accompaniment of the rattle of the cowbell in the hands of young hopeful. The hired man murmurs prophetically that it looks like a storm coming up. All this, with clenched teeth I struggle to ignore. I will not let those others see how mad I am.

Final Achievement

This time the procedure and position is as before and I have succeeded with a slight shade of muscular superiority in pushing this very unfair and unlady-like lady's head down far into the creamy white milk. Almost without opposition she let her head down into the pail, her nose submerged far beneath the surface of the milk. Yes, I thought hopefully, the battle is won. Sister was preparing, in a somewhat disappointed manner to leave the scene. The older and more experienced hired man nudged her and motioned her to stay. For what seemed ages of time that calf permitted her nose to remain submerged far beneath the surface of the milk, hopefully I leaned down. Was she gently sipping the milk? Foolishly I leaned down closer. The moment I got within range that calf with the military genius of a Napoleon changed her tactics from that of passive resistance to that of direct attack. Excelling in one super-calf exhalation all the pent up breath in her lungs, with her nose away down deep in the milk. The result was that of a fair-sized depth charge. A volume of milk perfectly timed and directed splattered over my glasses, into my one good eye, all over my new, clean smock and overalls. There was only one thing to do and that was retreat for reorganization, cleaning and repairs.

Round three found me wet, battered, and seething, going into the ring, with my calmly undaunted opponent once more. This time my tactics were the same with the addition that I had inserted my finger into the calf's mouth as I projected her nose beneath the milk. Again she changed her method of attack and brought her mouth to bear on my already wounded and battered fingers. With super-human endurance I resisted this new torture. Eventually a few drops of the sweet milk entered the calf's mouth. This Satanic calf was very hungry. She decided this stuff actually was milk. Why not call it a day and declare an armistice, and so the calf finally took its breakfast.

The audience had by this time disappeared. "Breakfast" called the better half. There was oatmeal porridge cooked as only the better half knows how to cook it. What a soothing appeasement to any enraged Scotsman, brown sugar and cream, home cured ham and eggs, fragrant coffee. The sun was shining brightly, the wheat was growing, the tractor purring like a fat cat on the first turn of the crank. Yes, once again, the brightness of the sunshine after the black dark of the storm.



Watery Grave?

Waiter: "May I help you with the soup, sir?"

Diner: "What do you mean, help me? I don't need any help."

Waiter: "Sorry, sir. From the sound, I thought, you might wish to be dragged ashore."

* * *

Two little children were overheard discussing their hospital experiences. Said one: "Are you medical or surgical?"

The other shook his head. "I don't know what you mean," he said.

The first little boy was scornful. He had been a patient for many weeks. "Were you sick when you came," he persisted, "or did they make you sick after you came?"

* * *

The Nouveau Rich

The conversation turned to jewels and the wife of an Alberta oil millionaire informed the other players at her bridge table: "I clean my diamonds with ammonia, my rubies with champagne, my emeralds with French brandy and my sapphires with fresh milk."

In the ensuing silence her partner remarked casually: "I don't clean mine, my dear. When they get dirty I just throw them away."

* * *

New Needle Needed

At a tea the theory of prenatal influence was being discussed when a newcomer to the neighborhood arrived and was introduced. For several minutes she listened in silence and then she spoke up.

"I find myself in disagreement," she said. "I am quite sure there is no such thing as prenatal influence. Take my case for example. Shortly before I was born my mother tripped over some gramophone records and cracked every one. But it didn't affect me affect me..."

* * *

Liquor Enforcement

A hillbilly came to town carrying a jug of liquor in one hand and a shotgun in the other. He stopped a man on the street, saying: "Here, friend, take a drink outa my jug."

The man protested he didn't drink.

The hillbilly leveled his shotgun at the stranger and said: "Drink".

The stranger drank, then shuddered, shook, shivered and coughed. "Gad, that's awful stuff," he sputtered.

"Ain't it?" said the hillbilly. "Now hold the gun on me until I take a gulp."

* * *

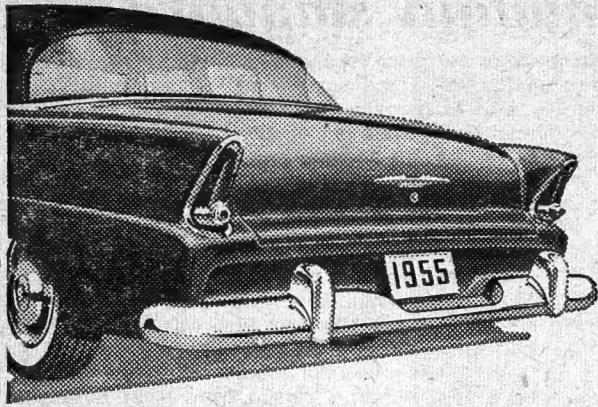
Jealous

The news that Joe lost his job got around quickly, and a nosey friend asked: "Why did the foreman fire you?"

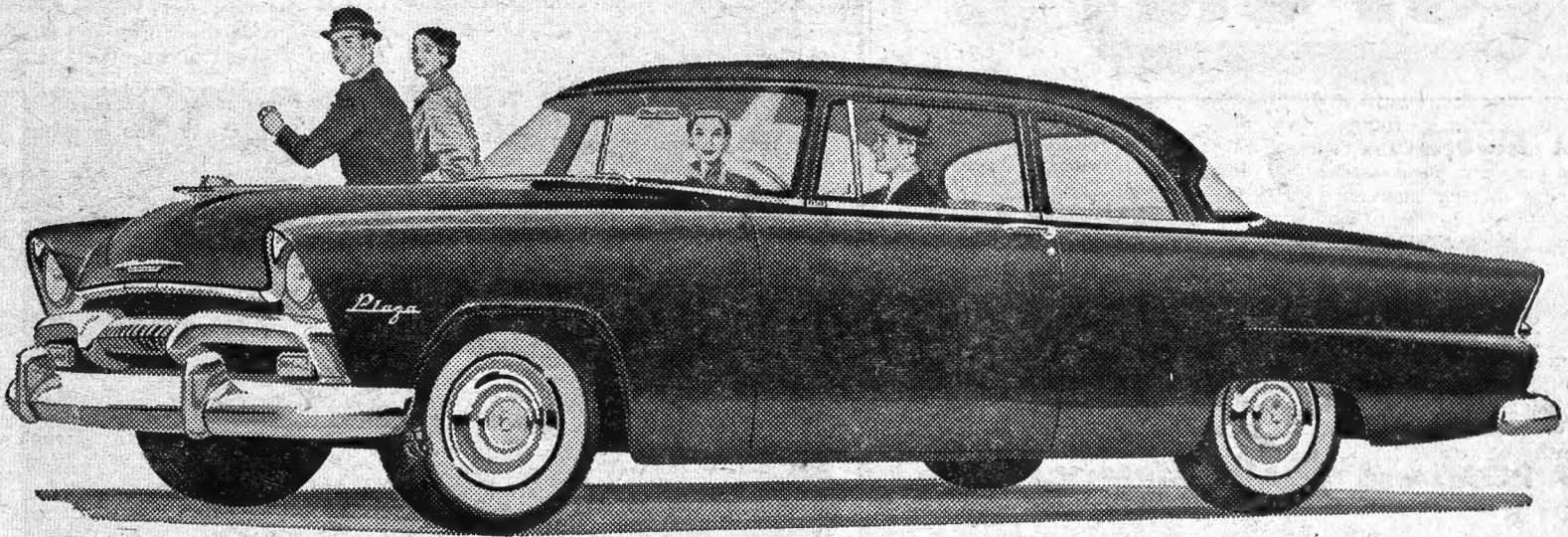
"You know what a foreman is," Joe shrugged, "the one who stands around and watches the other men work."

"What's that got to do with it?" his friend wanted to know.

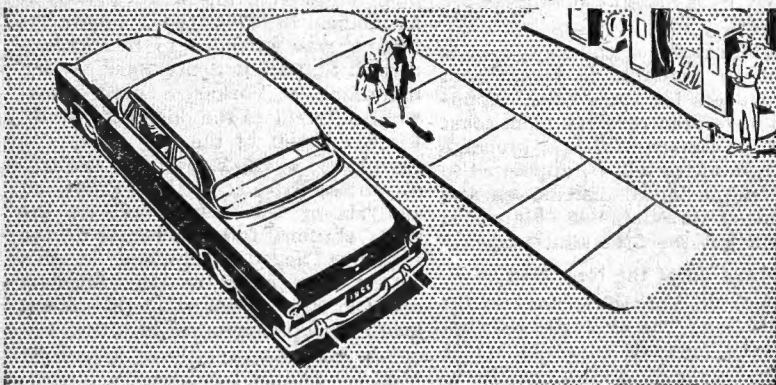
"Well, he just got jealous of me," Joe explained. "People thought I was the foreman."



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Wherever you go, you see more and more new '55 Plymouths! Whenever one cruises by, you notice people glance admiringly at its impressive new length and brilliant new beauty! Already it has influenced the entire industry's stylists.

Modern as tomorrow! Everyone likes the look of action that is in each rakish angle, from hooded headlights to boldly slanted taillights. The sleek new Plymouth silhouette is so long and low—more than ten inches longer this year and barely five feet from roof to road.

A dream to drive! Motorists everywhere are applauding the increased visibility you get through the big New Horizon swept-back windshield. It's the first *true* wrap-around windshield with corner posts that slant back to give you extra glass area at top, as well as at bottom corners.

For road-hugging stability, Plymouth for '55 is actually wider than it is high—front tires are spaced wider apart, rear springs are wider, too.

Livelier power! You'll hear many comments on the added horsepower provided this year in the new high-performance PowerFlow Six engine of the Plaza Club Sedan shown above. Plymouth also has new V-8's for flashing performance.

Yet, with all its beauty, bigness, and extra-quality features, thrifty buyers have been pleased to discover that Plymouth is *priced with the lowest!* Look it over... check its value... and you'll see why the big swing is to Plymouth this year!

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* Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 1954

New breed of hogs will raise Canadian standard

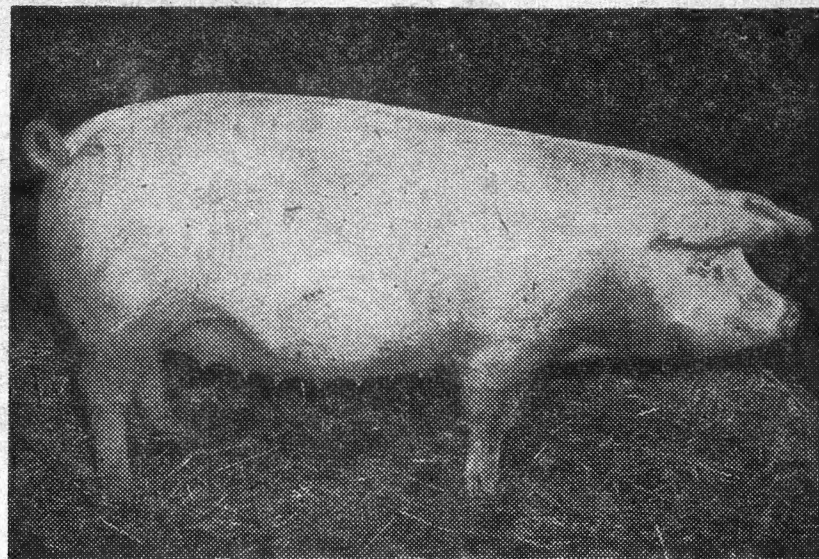
THE new breed of bacon hogs developed at the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alberta, was on display when the annual field day for Advanced Registration for Swine was held there early in July. This Lacombe hog is the creation of scientific agriculturists over a period of eight years and is an outstanding contribution to Canada's livestock industry.

About 90 per cent of all hogs produced in Canada are of the Yorkshire breed. This species is an excellent bacon hog, but there has been a tendency for farmers to cross the York with colored hogs. The Lacombe hog has been developed, not to supplant the Yorks, but to make the best possible cross with that breed, with the possibility that it might also stand on its own feet as a new breed.

race boars were obtained from the U.S. department of agriculture to provide for the inclusion of more Landrace breeding. The Landrace is the famous Danish breed of hogs.

Not to Supplant the York

George DeLong, superintendent of the Lacombe farm, says that more progress has been made in hog development in the past eight years, since this new type was started, than in the previous 35 years during which he was an employee of the station. W. H. T. Mead, provincial livestock commissioner, and J. G. Stothart, senior animal husbandryman at the farm, emphasized the new animal is not to supplant the Yorkshire hog. "The new hog is a good one to provide a cross with the Yorks and also to develop a breed of its own," said



The Lacombe — made-to-measure hog.

The Lacombe hog is white in color, weighs more at birth and weaning than the Yorkshire, has lighter shoulders and heavier hams, and matures from two to three weeks earlier than does the Yorkshire. The average carcass score for the two breeds is similar with a slight advantage for the Yorks.

Breeding stock of the new species will not be available to commercial hog producers for some time. Applications have been received from coast to coast in Canada, but it is probable that a committee will be appointed to decide on the initial distribution and experienced breeders of registered hogs will get the first allotments.

Make-up of the New Hog

There is no Yorkshire blood in the Lacombe hog. The average contribution of the foundation breeds is: 55 per cent Landrace, 23 per cent Berkshire and 22 per cent Chester White.

In 1946 the Dominion Department of Agriculture appointed a committee to undertake the work of producing a new breed of swine. It was decided that the breeding should be done at Lacombe Experimental Station where cross-breeding of hogs has been carried on for many years. Lacombe is also the centre of a big hog producing region. Ten high quality Berkshire gilts were purchased and shipped to the farm and these were bred to Landrace and Chester White boars, obtained from the United States department of agriculture research centre at Beltsville, Maryland, and from the Washington State college at Pullman, Wash. Offspring of these crosses were back-crossed in 1949 and 1950 to three other Landrace-Chester White boars obtained from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. In 1951 two purebred Land-

Mr. Stothart, upon whose shoulders rested most of the work in its development.

Comparative Tests

The new breed has been compared under identical conditions with a high quality inbred strain of Yorkshires at Lacombe. In 1953 the comparative testing was extended to the Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., which maintains a Yorkshire herd somewhat different to the one at Lacombe. In 1954 a unit of the new breed was established at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. From an analysis of the tests made at the three stations the evaluation of the Lacombe hog, as outlined in this article, was made by Mr. Stothart and Dr. H. T. Fredeen, of the animal husbandry department at the Lacombe station.

The creation of this new species of hog is expected to make a substantial contribution towards the improvement of the quality of Canadian hog production. It is also an additional achievement of scientific agriculturists on behalf of the farming industry.

The hog industry is an important one in the west's economy. Sales in the prairie provinces last year had a total value of \$118,000,000, as follows: Manitoba, \$18,462,000; Saskatchewan, \$23,965,000; Alberta, \$75,570,000.

POOL PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

Alberta Pool elevator agents have received cheques totalling \$595,000 for distribution to members who delivered grain to Pool elevators in the 1953-54 crop year. This cash patronage dividend was an additional reserve distribution totalling \$1,615,000 in value.

First permanent settlement of Indians in the west

By JOHN LAURIE, Canmore, Alta.

FROM the cooling ashes of his camp-fire a man drew his meal, a succulent, baked whitefish and, as the first morsels met his lips, he muttered, "Good fish, whitefish."

It might have happened ten thousand years ago or much, much less; the man might have been a primitive Amerindian, a Cree warrior or hunter, a buckskin-clad adventurer—who knows or cares? Good fish, and whitefish, the names of those two small lakes about 125 miles east and north of the modern city of Edmonton, Alberta, may have originated in such fashion, for names so characteristic have a habit of passing on from one era to the next. Here, at Whitefish, a century ago, the Wesleyan missionary, Reverend Henry Bird Steinhauer helped set up two wigwams—his entire following of Woods Cree converts. Here, too, he was to spend most of the last three decades of his life and to see these small beginnings grow into the first permanent settlement of Indian people west of the Red River area, hunters and trappers who discarded their wild life for that of the farmer, the pow-wow and the warpath for the prayer-meeting and the plough.

Mr. Steinhauer, himself an Objibway born near Rama, in distant Ontario—Upper Canada then—had, at thirty-five, already spent some twenty years in teaching, translating, and preaching to his race in Ontario, at Rainy River, Norway House, and Fort Alexander, and had founded the Oxford House mission. Only the previous year, 1854, he had been in England with Reverend John Ryerson; now he was on the lonely shores of Whitefish Lake with a handful of devout Woods Crees in the almost legendary Northwest. History was in his hands and he shaped its events.

Who his companions were, no one knows. Perhaps among them was his wife or Benjamin Sinclair, the Metis lay preacher from Red River who was to share a common grave with Steinhauer even as they had shared life. Possibly the Seenum family were there with their grave, eleven-year old son James, who also would shape history when, as Chief Pakan, in 1885 he would dramatically dismiss emissaries of Louis Riel with their grandiose dream of a new empire on the Plains.

A Place of Refuge

Even in 1855 this quiet place must have been a refuge of some repute. It lay close to, but not directly athwart, the logical portage from the North Saskatchewan to the Athabasca from whence one might travel either to the north or to the vast Peace River country. Miles to the west ran the Great North Trail—that ancient war trace from the Rio Grande to the Mackenzie; to the north of the lakes, the furtraders had chosen the Methy Portage as their route from Hudson Bay to the Mackenzie. Today also at this spot one feels safe from, but close to, the trend of worldly affairs.

With only a few axes the Crees cut logs and built cabins; with fire-toughened branches they shaped hoes and spades to break the sod for their tiny gardens—a strange life for men of the hunt or the warpath. Even their ponies rebelled at drawing their first plow but twelve men harnessed themselves to it and prepared a field for barley. At first a small and later a larger church overlooked the settlement from its site at the top of the



Rev. Henry Steinhauer

terraces leading up from the shore and, inevitably, a churchyard too.

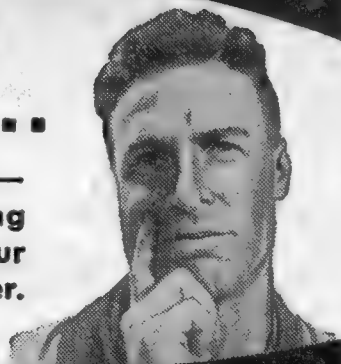
As their numbers and needs increased, the settlement spread south to Goodfish, and after Treaty Six, 1876, members of Pakan's band overflowed to the more open farm lands around Saddle Lake, some forty miles away. Even as the Hudson's Bay Company had overlooked its claim under the land settlement with the young Dominion in 1870-71 lest these people be disturbed, so the Treaty at Fort Pitt confirmed their twenty-year occupancy of the land beside the lakes. In 1886, the Nelson Survey laid out the boundaries of reserves at Goodfish and at Saddle Lakes for Pakan's band. No doubt Chief Pakan and his people had justifiably hoped for a more gracious recognition of their progress than the two tracts allotted but government had a fixed rule by which to determine the size of an Indian reserve. Pakan, like Steinhauer, was high-principled and scorned trickery to achieve what fair-dealing and negotiation could not accomplish.

Chief Pakan Stood Alone

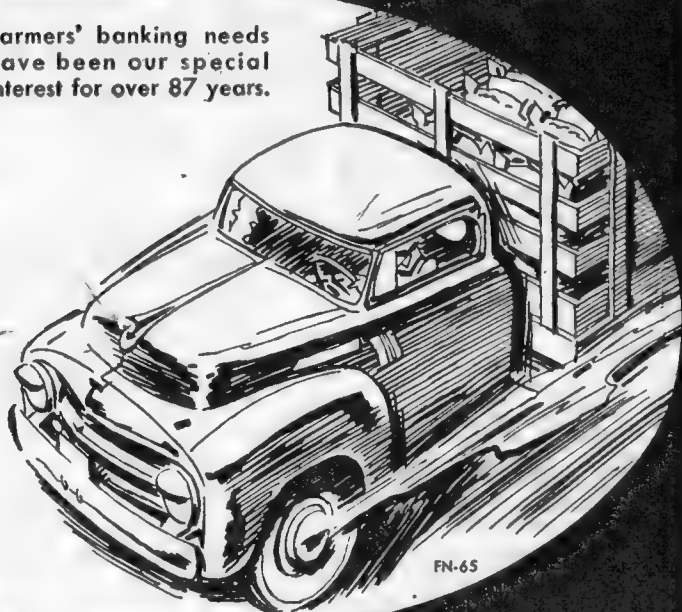
When the disorders broke out along the Saskatchewan, and at nearby Frog Lake on April 2, 1885, Chief Pakan must stand alone. Reverend Henry Steinhauer had, on December 29, 1884, died at his home at Whitefish Lake, aged 64; Benjamin Sinclair had survived him only a few hours. There is no doubt that Chief Pakan had made up his mind to remain loyal. He had called his people together and divided them into two large camps, one near his home, the other a few miles to the south. Men from one of the other Indian bands to the south had come, riding stolen police horses, it is said, and wearing bits of stolen uniforms and with a great show of bluster tried to intimidate those living at the southerly camp. John Houle, a courageous man from the Chief's party, had ridden down, unhesitatingly called their bluff, and watched them ride away followed by soft, derisive mirth. When the teacher, James Yoemans, reported his horses stolen, Chief Pakan had sent a man in pursuit who, single-handed, had recovered the stock. Peter Erasmus, the famous interpreter and negotiator, then in charge of the H.B.C. outpost at Whitefish distributed his stock of ammunition and hid what goods he could. Under Pakan's instructions, young men, one of them Steinhauer,

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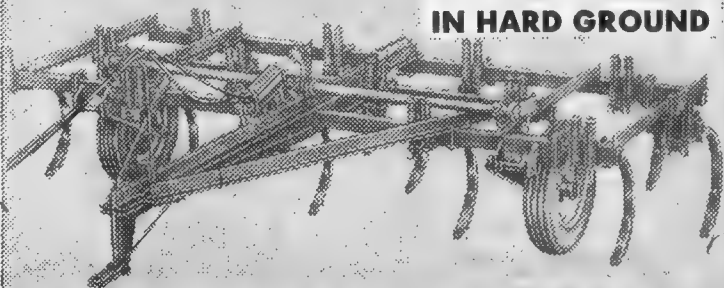


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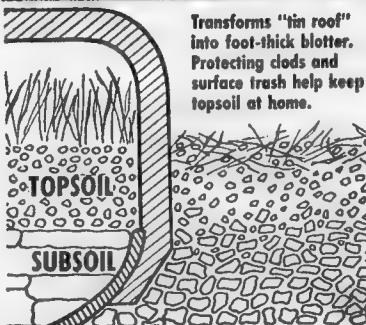
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International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ontario

had removed the Yeomans family to a place of safety. Thereupon, through the flooded spring countryside, Pak-an ordered an almost classic retreat to the settlement at Victoria (now renamed Pakan) on the Saskatchewan to await the arrival of General Strange and his troops.

First Church Built

By 1902 the centre of population had shifted from Whitefish to Goodfish Lake and here, from materials freighted all the way from Edmonton, the band built their present church. It is a plain but pleasant building on a knoll overlooking on one hand the green flats and several farmhouses, on the other the quiet waters of Goodfish. Here too rest many members of the band. It is hoped that, United Church clergy will administer a commemorative communion service; after this there will be a procession down to the former church site at Whitefish where a chapel or replica of the first church has been erected by members of the band. By this, history will be re-enacted for the old people tell how, of a Sabbath morning in the old days, those living at the Goodfish settlement would travel by foot, by wagon, or horseback to service at the Whitefish church. They relate too that the sound of the church bell at Whitefish could be clearly heard all those intervening eight miles. It's a pleasant road as it winds through the woods, across the old fields, up and down the little glacial knolls.

Of Henry Steinhauer's descendants several still live on the reserve and many others at Saddle Lake. Some have been well-known missionaries, teachers, soldiers in both World Wars and successful farmers. Miss Gussie Steinhauer was chosen to receive the Coronation medal some years ago. At Goodfish reserve we find also Seenum, Bulls, Hunters, Jacksons and many others descended from the brave little band of a hundred years ago. Thus, while all Albertans will this year celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the province, the people of Pakan's band will also celebrate the hundredth birthday of their settlement. Even as their forefathers faced a new kind of life with devotion and courage so will their descendants look forward to their second century with the same courage and faith.

Chinchillas in Canada

THIRTY years ago there were only 11 Chinchillas in North America. Today the Canadian Chinchilla population is approximately 100,000. This little animal was all but extinct until Mr. M. S. Chapman, an American mining engineer, shipped 11 from Chile and began ranch raising Chinchillas in California in 1924. In Canada, until this past year they were raised strictly for a livestock market.

Thus the Chinchilla is comparatively new as a ranch raised fur bearer. The breeders at the start were not in a position to know what made up the quality of a good fur. However, they have been attending Canada-wide grading schools and are now better able to judge the standard of their own furs.

In order to register a Chinchilla with the National Chinchilla Breeders' Association it must get a point grading of 60 points out of 100 and must be rated as at least "good" on clearness of color of the fur. As with other livestock, these animals are registered with the Canadian National Livestock Records and this serves as a protection for anyone buying animals.

Does anyone like nature?

By KERRY WOOD

IT WAS with a glad heart that I went along the back road to our district's two hundred acre wildlife park, where there is always something to see and enjoy in nature's realm. This is what I saw:

100 smashed bird boxes. Duck nests raided and ruined. Robin nests ripped down and the fledglings killed. A pet squirrel missing from the public picknick spot, with a squirrel's paw found in a sprung trap.

Five benches made by a 78 year old gentleman and donated to the park had been completely destroyed. Another man had built and donated 13 benches; only two were left in usable condition. Three of five picnic tables had been demolished. Valuable signs defaced and smashed. Name-tags placed on various trees, shrubs, and interesting wild flowers had been gathered and burned. The public toilet was scribbled with obscenity, then pushed over on its side.

One man once used a wheelbarrow to trundle fourteen loads of sand a quarter mile along a woodland path to the picnic spot to make a kiddies sandpile — now the sandbox was ripped apart and the sand kicked away and scattered.

On the main trail three fledgling birds were naked on view, but not pleasantly. Each had been stepped on by a callous boot and left there as a symbol of brutish contempt for the love of wild creatures that brought this sanctuary into being.

By this time there was no gladness in me, only a hopelessness of spirit as I used a spade to bury the smashed beer bottles, the dead fledglings, the filth of spoiled food and sandwich wrappings. One of my daughters, young Heather, came from school to join me in a sanctuary walk. When she saw the destruction, she dismissed any thought of a joyous outing and began tidying the picnic clearing and helped me rebuild the best of the smashed benches.

Sanctuaries Needed

As we laboured, I could not help thinking of the time spent on lost causes. Every naturalist in Canada is in favor of wildlife sanctuaries, and many of us have been able to create such sanctuaries near our own communities. Sometimes we can persuade farmers to make their lands into wildlife refuges, and there is a marvelous glow of worthwhile accomplishment when this is achieved. But often we come against indifference to nature. Often we argue with grain farmers who clear off one and two hundred acre fields without leaving a single patch of brush or trees in any part. How can beneficial birds help such farmers keep down insect pests, if they don't provide those birds with protective belts for nests and shelter?

I remembered the talks given to farm groups and young people. Often there were some bitter arguments at those gatherings, because naturalists advocate the protection of useful predators which act as nature's police force. This inspired an amusing incident at one recent meeting. As I left my car and walked towards the hall, I fell in step with a farmer who said: "So you came to hear this nature guy, too? They tell me the damn fool likes hawks!"

Farmers who are otherwise hard-headed businessmen refuse to believe some of the elemental facts about wildlife. Tell them that they could not farm profitably without the aid of beneficial birds, and they'll scoff and call you a crack-pot. Tell them

that the summer birds, in the province of Alberta alone, devour at least 3,000 tons of harmful insects every single day, and they don't care a piebald hoot. Tell them that they should protect weasels, even at the cost of a few hens, because every weasel kills over 1,000 mice a year. 1,000 field mice do \$250 damage to cereal crops in a year's time and at peak periods those mice number 10,000 individuals to the square mile and thus easily reduce a 45-bushel-acre crop to a 12-bushel failure.

Anyone Interested?

I remember radio talks given over the years. Did anyone listen to them? Well, who wants to listen to a nature talk when they can tune in a dramatic play, a romantic comedy, or laugh with a slapstick clown on another station? Who wants to hear about the urgent need for wildlife protection, and be told that we have already exterminated many valuable birds and animals and now threaten others? Who cares that most of the original forest cover has gone, and that without water-holding forests we'll have increasingly terrible spring floods that ruin or carry away our valuable topsoils?

There was a time when I tried to convince the CBC, farm implements firms, and several large business companies interested in farm trade that they should sponsor a weekly nature show on western radio networks. They told me, and convincingly, that no one was interested in nature nowadays. So I went lecturing in person at community halls and rural schools, giving 126 talks in one eight-month period, every talk concerned about nature and conservation and everyone absolutely free. The time and expenses reduced my income to barely \$700 for the whole year, thus forcing me to stop the lecture tour. And often, the halls were crowded with listeners, but — how many really were convinced that nature study is vitally important to our national economy?

Now, as I looked around at the terrible havoc in this beautiful, woodland sanctuary, I realized that we'll always have those who are willing to destroy. The world's history is scarred with human destroyers. Today, in what we call an enlightened civilization, there is a serious threat that the whole human race may be utterly destroyed by bombs and disease of man's manufacture. In the face of universal problems of such magnitude, what did it matter that vandals invaded a wildlife park and smashed everything in sight and killed a few dozen helpless fledglings?

And yet, as young Heather and I walked wearily homewards, both of us sick at heart and for my part feeling the hopelessness of a lifetime dedicated to nature, suddenly there rang out the clear, pure notes of a White-throat. Then, from back in the spruce-lined ravine, a Cathedral Bird fluted out its glorious even-song, — one of the loveliest benedictions that can be heard in nature's church.

Somehow, we became happy again and willing to go on fighting for the wild things we love.

Tuberculosis is on the way out in Canada, but only by periodic chest X-rays can we hope to discover and cure every new case of T.B. before it becomes firmly established.

Hon. I. C. Nolle, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, estimates that there are about 1,500,000 acres on from 8,000 to 9,000 farms which cannot be cropped this year.

Modern Apostle

By H. WAKEFIELD MAUNSELL

AFTER my discharge from the army in 1944 I decided to go to Calgary to work in Colonel Belcher Hospital. Just before I left, a friend remarked to me:

"Would you like to meet Archdeacon Tims? I'm sure he and his family would do all they could to make your stay in Calgary pleasant. I'll give you a note of introduction."

I was successful in getting the work I wanted and in finding suitable living quarters. Then I telephoned the Archdeacon. Mrs. Tims invited me over for dinner that evening. The Archdeacon and I had one of many delightful evenings. He was proud of his age, and told me that when he had married, the figures of Mrs. Tims' age and his were reversed, she being 23 and he 32. "Now," he said, "they're reversed again. She's 78 and I'm 87."

That first evening an old Indian woman called. She and the Archdeacon had a long conversation in Sarcee. She kept rubbing the forefinger of her right hand with her left, and I thought she had a sore finger. Then she started to cry. The Archdeacon, with my assistance, rose from his chair, and went off to his study. He soon returned with a pipe and some tobacco. The old lady was overjoyed.

Then he told me that the Indian Agent would not let Old Annie sell her cow. She had a tendency to sell everything in sight, then spend the money and be in want.

"What is the matter with her hand?" I asked.

"Oh, that was just to tell me that she was down to the bone, absolutely desperate. Of course, she isn't, poor old soul."

In subsequent conversations he told me a good deal about the sign-language among the Indians. Apparently in the old days it always accompanied the spoken word. If two Indians of different dialects met, they could still understand each other. He used to preach in the Indian tongue and make use of sign language at the same time.

Once he had to settle a dispute between two Indians. One was explaining his side. The other, behind his back, facing the Archdeacon, held two fingers in the form of a forked tongue, by his mouth, at the same time pointing to the Indian giving evidence. This sign was interpreted to mean that the testimony was false.

Miss Tims taught school on the Reserve. In the study was a crayon drawing of a man in a cutter. The man, however, was huge in proportion to the horses. This was drawn by one of Miss Tims' pupils, who told her that it was a picture of the Archdeacon on his travels.

"But the cutter and horses are too small," she objected.

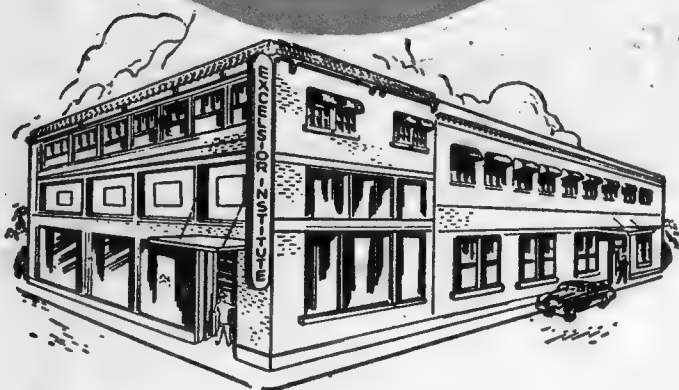
"That doesn't matter, as long as you can see Mr. Tims."

For a dictionary he compiled of the Sarcee language Archdeacon Tims received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Certainly no one could come closer to the Indian people than he.

One of the most memorable harvest festivals I ever attended was on the Sarcee Reserve. The old minister came back to speak to his people. I helped him into his robes, and the incumbent and I placed a chair for him by the lectern. The church was crowded. The singing was magnificent. The Archdeacon spoke briefly. He ended with a story for the children. His final phrasing: "I am indeed happy and thankful to God to be here with you again."

He is gone now but many thousands have been touched by his ministry. I am happy to count myself among that number.

MEN PAST 40



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*The Cause may be
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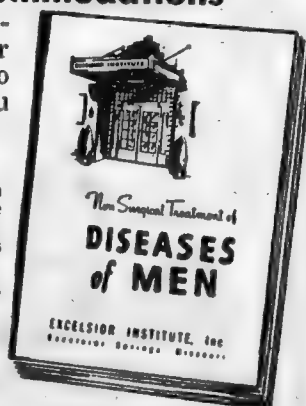
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Intimate pen picture of early Doukhobors

By T. D. TWILLEY, Swan River

IT is perhaps not generally known that among the first settlers in the province now known as Saskatchewan were the Russian Doukhobors. They belonged to a spiritualist community known as the "Dukhobortsy" or "Warriors of the Spirit" and were fiercely religious.

They came to Western Canada in 1898, about 4,500 of them. A third went to Yorkton, others to Rosthern and about 1,500 to the Swan River Valley.

Why the government of that day did not enquire a little more fully before inviting or allowing them to emigrate here is hard to understand because it was common knowledge that fervent religious community groups do not assimilate readily and keep up their customs and language for centuries. It seemed that fifty years or so ago any class of emigrant was welcome except the English.

stones to grind wheat, growing flax and hemp for fibre. Unlike other settlers, they formed themselves into villages, thirteen in all and worked as much land as needed and went on to work for other settlers for small wages and were welcomed.

We laughed at them when we first saw them on account of the peculiar way they dressed. Looking at some old pictures of ourselves at that time, especially on a Sunday, when we used to visit them at the villages, with our bowler hats and leg-o-mutton sleeves, I wonder what we had to laugh at?

Doukhobors Were Cleanly

Their houses were spotlessly clean, their white headresses always white and clean, their bread baked in open ovens, having a fine, rich smell to it, made visiting them a treat. They had a fine sense of humour. We all liked them very much.

The first time they gave trouble

Farmers! get on that Hobby Horse!

By RUTH HARGRAVES

WHEN a horse has completed from fifteen to twenty years of useful service and has become stiff and rheumatically, and is no longer able to pull his weight, he is pensioned off in one of two ways. Either he is turned out to pasture for his remaining years, or he is quickly obliterated with a merciful bullet — according as his master decrees.

But when a farmer has reached, or is nearing, his allotted span of three score years and ten, and can no longer stand the from-five-to-dark-with-a-half-hour-for-dinner schedule, he is then considered to have reached the age of honorable retirement. Because of a slight unreasonableness on the part of the law, the bullet for him is not permissible, though many aging and lonely husbands have thought that it would be kinder than the lingering death into which they often find themselves thrust.

The bullet being out for the retiring farmer, he is turned out to pasture. This usually means that he gathers together his wife — if she has managed to survive the rigors of farm life this long — and his other immediate personal possessions, and moves into town or city. Once there he will suffer one of two fates. Either he will acclimatize himself to his new surroundings, make new friends, and find new interests, or he will not. If the latter is the case, then it will only be a matter of a very few years before he will be numbered among the old-timers who have gone to their long last rest.

Those farmers who, during their active years, always took part in community affairs and were leaders in local enterprises, will no doubt shake down into the new life without too much trouble. It is the farmer who was always too busy to have time for community activities, or for that matter, time for anything apart from work, who can't settle down to the new life. The majority of farmers are in the latter class. The business of keeping the family fed and shod, and the interest on the mortgage paid up, not to speak of the taxes, keeps the average head of a family with his nose pretty close to the grindstone most of the time.

The Smith Case

Take the case of Charlie Smith. He was a good farmer and a hard worker, but he lived in one of the poorer localities, and his farm wasn't the best even for that district. He had a large family and it just kept him going steady to keep the wolf from the door. He never had time to take part in much that went on around the district, and no time at all for leisure. By the time he was nearing seventy, and the youngest son was ready to take over the farm, he had all his family raised and had done well by them. The farm was paid for and well equipped, but there wasn't much cash set by for his retirement.

One day the family got together to decide on "what to do with mother and dad". Their intentions were good, but they took a wrong approach

with them. I hope they are not made too unhappy and find it quite refreshing to know that there are people in the world who can think of other things than how to make big profits out of other people's hard work.

from a psychological point of view. Their parents didn't want to be discussed and treated like poor relations. They had steered the destinies of the family for over forty years, and might have been trusted to make one last decision for themselves — that of deciding what was best for them.

"They've worked hard all their lives", said the oldest daughter. "Now they're tired, and they deserve a rest without financial worries."

"I think we should all chip in," one of the boys ventured, "and build them a house in town. With the old age pension and what Dad will get off the farm, they should be able to live like royalty, and without a care in the world."

"That's fine by me," said the youngest daughter, "but let's be sure it's a nice house, with all the modern conveniences. Mother deserves that."

Retired and Unhappy

So they built a dream of a house, and in due time mother and dad moved to town. Mother was tickled pink. Not dad, though. He just wasn't happy at all.

The trouble was, of course, that Mr. Smith had been lifted right out of the harness, without even having been given a year in which to slow down, and get used to the idea of not having to work so hard. When he was moved into town, everything that had ever interested him, or meant anything to him, had been taken away. True enough, he was able to visit the old home place quite often, but even that proved to be a thorn in his side. Methods of farming were changing, and his son, who was a progressive young man, thought his father's ideas were old fashioned. It just never occurred to him to consult the old man, even if he had no intention of taking his advice.

So Charlie Smith got the notion into his head that he was through; that he was no longer needed anywhere, or by anyone, and it broke his heart. Less than two years after he had moved to town, he took a chill. Within three days he was dead — just gave up, his friends said. He should have been as happy as a boy in a sandpile with many years of enjoyment ahead of him. His family felt very bitter about it.

India has informed the International Wheat Council that her reserves of wheat are sufficient to meet domestic demands and she is not taking her quota of one million tons of wheat allocated in the wheat agreement for the current year.



When woman's work was never done.

The first thing the conductor on the train that was to carry me across the country said as I boarded it from the ship was, "That the country did not want any more d—d Englishmen." In Ontario where I stayed off for awhile, the green Englishman was good for a laugh any time, and coming further west, the Winnipeg Free Press and the Telegram shamelessly carried advertisements stating that "no Englishman need apply."

The Doukhobors have proven very disappointing as settlers simply because they wish to live as they have always lived since becoming free from serfdom in communities or mirs in which everyone shares alike.

The First Contingent

When they first came here to Swan River in 1898, they were housed in large tents and food was provided by the government. They made themselves wooden bowls and spoons and a half dozen of them would eat out of the same bowl.

Landing at Cowan, the end of the steel at that time, they were sixty-five miles from the land set apart for them and most of the men went ahead to erect buildings, just over the border of Manitoba in what was then known as the Nor-West Territories.

The government had what little baggage they had transported to the two townships along with flour, tea, etc., paying the other settlers ninety cents a hundred for the job of carting stuff all those miles with no roads to speak of and three rivers to ford.

However the Doukhobors soon had things organized, taking stones from the Swan River and making mill

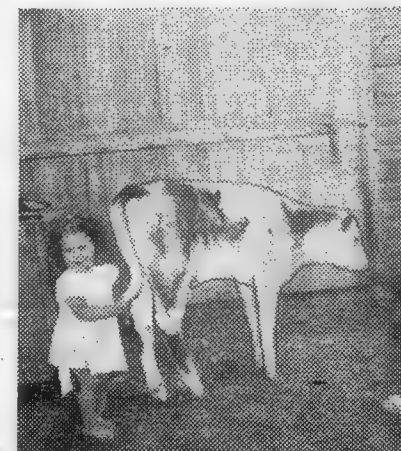
was in 1903 when they destroyed the horses' harness, burned their clothes and paraded in the nude. I don't know why. Perhaps the government was beginning to insist on them doing their homestead duties instead of living together.

In 1907 when the Saskatchewan government got rough with them they went to B.C. and all their hard work and improvements went to ruin and their hopes dashed. That is why they are now appealing to the U.N. for redress. Perhaps if they had been dealt with more understandingly, things would have been all right. Many that I know of have become Canadianized. Young Frank Verigen, grandson of Peter Verigen, their one-time leader, attended normal school, got married to a Canadian and is now a teacher somewhere in Manitoba.

Women Saved the Horses

The picture of the Doukhobor women pulling the plow was taken in 1900 when the land agent went out to see how they were getting along. It was not so much a case of dire necessity as the fact that they did not believe in causing animals to do hard work which they could perform themselves. They modified this somewhat and had quite a few horses when they left. Good, well-fed horses too, 300 of them. But they were mindful of dumb creatures. Would not kill pigs or any animals for food. Lacking meat they made up with butter and at threshing time I would see them reach out and take about a quarter of a pound to the consternation of the housewife.

Well, I liked them, had lots of fun



Yvonne Clermont, age 3, LaFleche, Saskatchewan.

Hardy Iris for prairie gardens

By H. F. HARP,

THE Bearded or Flag Irises are now at the height of their beauty, and while they are fleeting in their season of bloom no other garden flower is so exquisitely formed, or so delicately colored. The old purple flag will thrive with a minimum of attention but not so the modern varieties. These are worthy of extra care or their winter-survival will be uncertain. As there appears to be a wide variation in hardiness among the newer Bearded Irises a list of the ones most likely to succeed in prairie gardens will be useful when selecting a collection for setting out in August.

More than two hundred varieties have been tested at the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, extending over a period of twenty-five years. Many of the original kinds are still healthy and thrifty, but many have long since died out.

Two lists are given here, the first contains the hardiest and most long-lived varieties and the second the most reliable of the new varieties:

Hardest yellows — Gold Imperial, Mrs. Sherwin Wright, Tommy Tucker, G. P. Baker.

Hardest yellow and brown shades — Marsh Marigold, Honorabilis, Knysna.

Hardest whites — White Knight, White Queen.

Hardest Purples — Perfection, Johan de Witt, Amos.

Hardest smoky shades — Dusty Maid.

Hardest blues — Corrida, La Beauti.

All the above mentioned varieties are fully, hardy at Morden and may be relied upon to bloom satisfactorily year after year.

The more tender ones include the following:—

Dark shades — Lauvois, Mexico, Sable, Sir Knight.

Light shades — Tiffany, Aphra.

Yellows — Cousins Lemon-Yellow, California Gold, Berkely Gold, Ola Kala.

Bearded Iris may be planted in the perennial border in bold clumps or whole beds may be devoted to their culture. The handsome foliage of the Iris remains attractive all through the season. Sometimes the Iris bed is interplanted with a later blooming plant such as Morden Pink Lythrum or late flowering lilies. A good effect may be had by planting Iris three feet apart each way and interplant with Centifolium Lilies.

Transplanting Irises

As the flowers pass out of bloom, the stem should be cut off down to the first leaves. At this time it is wise to apply a fungicide to control leaf spot which not only disfigures the foliage but has a weakening effect on the plants. Weak plants have far less chance of surviving the winter than those that have been maintained in healthy condition. Tri-Cop or Perinox are the recommended chemicals and should be applied as specified on the container.

A good time to replant Irises is during the early part of August. The new site should have been previously prepared by digging the soil deeply and raking in a handful of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) per square yard.

Choose the healthiest plants and dig them carefully with the garden fork. Shake off the soil and clean off the dead foliage. Separate each plant into single shoots each with a strong growth and plenty of young roots. Cut away the old, fleshy root attached to each division. The ideal plant for setting out should have a healthy portion of fleshy root with plenty of white roots; a strong shoot with several healthy leaves.

A pair of scissors or sharp knife is used to reduce the leaves to half their length. It is best to cut the foliage to a pyramid shape rather than make a horizontal cut so that the older outside leaves get the more severe pruning. After this has been done, all that remains is to dip the plants in a mild solution of potassium permanganate, 1 teaspoonful of the crystals per pail of soft water.

Planting Bearded Iris

Take out a hole about a foot or so across and a foot deep. In the centre of this hole place a mound of soil upon which the fleshy root is placed. The fibrous roots are spread to each side of the mound of soil and the hole filled in with moist soil made firm by pressing with the foot. One good soaking of water will usually carry the plants until the early autumn rains come. A properly set plant will have the rhizome or fleshy root just below the surface of the soil. Deep planting encourages attacks of fungus diseases and postpones satisfactory blooming. If the plants that are set too deeply do not fall victim to root-rot they will gradually right themselves. Old established Iris plantings will be found to have masses of superimposed rhizomes fully exposed to sunshine. Bearded Irises enjoy full sun and plenty of lime in the soil so that prairie gardens offer ideal conditions except that winters are rather severe on the more tender sorts.

Winter Protection.

It has been found that nothing is better than flax straw as a winter cover for Irises. Only the lightest covering is needed and it should be allowed to remain on the plants from mid-October till early May.

Paeonies

Paeony growers are often alarmed at the presence of ants on the flower buds and there is widespread opinion that these insects are responsible for killing the buds, but this is entirely false. Ants on Paeony buds are seeking the sweet substance that exudes from the expanding flowers. There is no cause for alarm unless the ants have made their home in the roots of the plants. If such be the case the best means of destroying them is to place a few teaspoonsful of "Cyano-gas" about the base of the plants and cover with wet burlap for twenty-four hours. A second dose may be necessary to completely eradicate them.

Seasonable Hints

The faded blooms of French lilacs should be cut off without delay. If allowed to remain on the plants they not only give an unsightly appearance, but exhaust the plant's energies by developing seed pods. By applying fertilizer now and watering during periods of dry weather the plants will be encouraged to build up strong flower buds for next year. A few handfuls of ammonium phosphate will be enough for each established bush. July is the time to hard-prune the Spireas. As soon as the bloom has faded all the old, worn-out wood can be cut out to ground level. Young vigorous shoots can be shortened to about half their length, leaving them slightly longer in the centre to build a shapely bush. This treatment is only recommended for the Spireas of the Vanhouti type. The pink flowered varieties such as Fraebeli flower on the current year's wood and should be pruned in early spring.

Hybrid Tea Roses

A sharp look-out must be kept for the appearance of black spot which can be severe in periods of high humidity. Fermate will give satisfactory control. Spider mites are to be expected in dry weather. "Malathion" puts an end to them quickly.

Old Timers at banquet

THE Canadian Pacific Railway put on the 24th Old Time Rangemen's dinner at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary on July 12. N. R. Crump, president, was the chief speaker. Five old-time rangemen, selected by the association, were at the head table. They were:

Douglas Hardwick of Calgary, where he first arrived in 1889. Worked for the John Lineham and Quorn Ranch. In 1897 he located on the lower Little Bow trailing his cattle there from Sheep Creek with his friend Abe Rogers. His only neighbor for 40 miles was Charlie Dawson. In 1904 he moved on to the then unknown country across Snake Valley, now Lake MacGregor, where he continued building his herd for 50 successive years.

Frank Brazil—First showed in the province in May, 1901. Located first at High River. Worked at the Bar U (Pekisko) Ranch for two years then bought and sold cattle in High River and district. Went ranching on his own 30 miles west of Nanton, sold out in 1942 and has lived in Calgary ever since.

H. A. Gunn of Cowley, Alta.—Date of arrival April, 1890, in Lethbridge. He homesteaded northwest of Pincher Creek, and after working at home and for some cow outfits was foreman at Walrond Ranch until they sold out.

Bob Wallace of the Wallace Outfit, brand 7U — First appeared in 1897 when from Lethbridge to the border and from the Blood Reserve 150 miles east there were no fences in the whole district and "a damn good cowboy".

Edric Lloyd—His family got here May 17, 1884, eight months after the first C.P.R. construction train arrived and he was born three weeks later, June 22. His father established a ranch at Midnapore in 1884 and Lloyd Lake at Midnapore is named for the family.

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— J. I. Rodale
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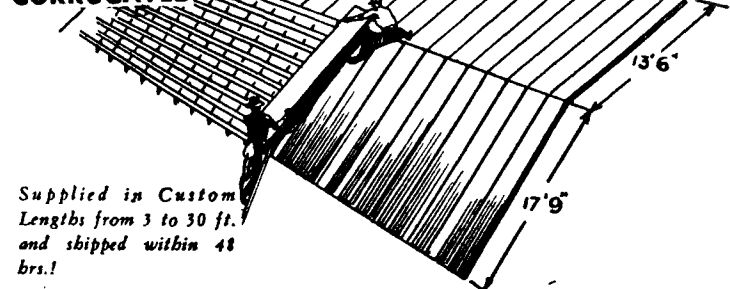
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FRM 102

More thought to pig rations

By GRANT MacEWAN

IN manufacturing meat from grass and hay, cattle and sheep are the smartest but when it comes to converting cereal grains to meat, nothing around the farm can compete with the pig. It is for that reason that pigs are a logical sideline on thousands of Canadian farms from which feed grains must be marketed. But even in its feeding habits and requirements, the pig possesses individuality and the best hope for profit rests in rations which meet the basic nutritional needs.

There are really two reasons for suggesting a study of nutrition in pigs. If somebody remarks that you and I eat "like pigs", there may be more physiological truth in the statement than many people had suspected. The fact is that, nutritionally, pigs and people are very much alike. Both are omnivorous or mixed feeders. Both require diets low in fibre and both need high quality proteins such as are furnished by milk or other products of animal origin. Roughly the same mineral and vitamin deficiencies can occur in both species and so a study of pig nutrition should hold special interest as well as the promise of better returns from feeds.

Certainly the good cereal grains grown on most western farms can provide the best possible basis for pig rations. Some combination of barley, wheat and oats can do as much for the pig industry of this country as corn has done in the Central United States. At the same time, the value of those individual grains will vary more than most people realize. Wheat is probably a better feed and oats a poorer feed for pigs than generally recognized. Because the oat grain is considered the best for horses, does not make it the best for general use in feeding pigs. Actually oats, with about 25 per cent of hull and 10 or 11 per cent of fibre, have distinct disadvantages in feeding a class of animals that is poorly equipped to digest fibre. Barley, with only five per cent of fibre and wheat with less than three per cent will give better returns per hundred pounds consumed. Still, there are times when the bulkier oats can be added to lighten a ration to advantage.

Proteins Needed

It should be remembered, however, that while the cereal grains will always provide the best basis for Canadian pig rations, they will not, by themselves, meet all the pig's nutritional needs and extra protein, mineral matter and vitamins will be necessary to health and efficient production. In the first place, the pig is not a vegetarian by nature and to deny him access to feeds of animal origin, i.e., feeds like the meat and milk by-products, is to inflict nutritional handicaps. This fact coupled with the fast growth expected from modern pigs makes a relatively high intake of good quality protein an absolute necessity. Some of that protein must be of animal origin.

In application it means that there is no better feed for weaning pigs than sifted oat chop (hulls removed) with about two pounds of skim milk or buttermilk per pound of the meal. When such dairy byproducts are not available, the logical alternative is a good mixed concentrate, included at eight or ten per cent by weight with the grain feed. Indeed a carefully compounded ration can do much to minimize setback at weaning time.

It is an accepted principle that the younger animals need the highest levels of protein and it follows that

the proportions of milk or concentrate can be dropped gradually as the animals become older. From the amounts of protein supplements noted for weaning pigs, the percentages could be brought down until pigs close to market weight are receiving about one pound of skim milk or buttermilk per pound of grain or about three per cent of mixed concentrate.

Now, what constitutes a good concentrate? Meat meal and fish meal have been used with quite good success but the principle of mixed proteins has definite advantages. There are many reliable mixed concentrates on the market but it may be stated here that the best protein-mineral concentrates, prepared on the farm or sold commercially, will carry at least 30 per cent of feedstuffs of animal origin and include such feeds as meat meal, fish meal, linseed oil meal, alfalfa meal, salt and ground limestone.

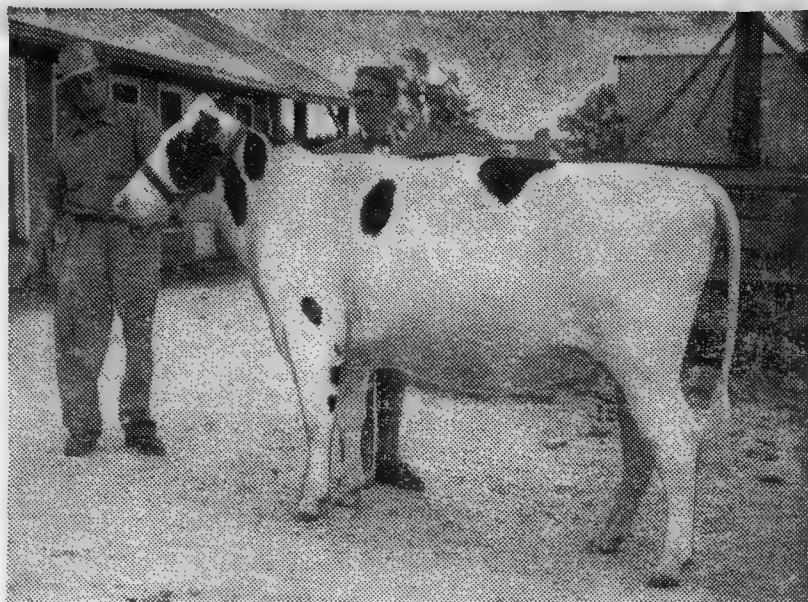
Such a well constituted mixture can be used widely in pig feeding, not only for the growing pigs but for the breeding stock, boars and sows. For pregnant sows, a pound and a half of skim milk or buttermilk per pound of grain or about four per cent of the protein-mineral concentrate fed with a combination of grains would seem to meet needs for energy and protein. Nursing sows, because of their output of milk, will need more protein and should be brought to the level of six or eight per cent of protein-mineral concentrate with grain feed.

Since alfalfa as a feed for pigs rated a place on the editorial pages of the last issue of this magazine, perhaps further comment is timely. Alfalfa meal deserves the place it has won in many feed concentrates because either alfalfa meal or alfalfa hay, if of high quality and retaining its leaves, is a valuable supplement for pigs. It is another case where a little is beneficial and a lot is too much. More than that, if the quality is not high, it is folly to force pigs to eat it. The greatest value is in the leaves which can be rich in protein, certain minerals and vitamins. But a pig is not a ruminant like the cow and cannot digest the fibrous part of hay. It means that if the hay is from mature plants and has lost its leaves, it can offer the pig little more than indigestion.

Alfalfa meal from the highest quality of hay has an important place in pig feeding but one of the best cases can be made for the same hay in the uncut state so that the pigs to which it is offered can eat the leaves and tender parts and reject the rest. This method of supplying alfalfa has worked especially well with wintering brood sows and let nobody suppose that a pig doesn't know what is good feed and what should be rejected.

Menu Additives

Pigs on restricted diets are subject to quite a wide range of mineral and vitamin deficiencies. The mineral substances most likely to figure in deficiency are common salt, calcium or lime, iodine and iron. To try to feed a supplement that would provide them at one time would be a mistake because the need is usually for one or another and not for all. Unless salt is provided adequately in a concentrate mixture, it would be wise to add one per cent of common salt by weight with the grain. One percent is enough. And for brood sows and growing pigs not receiving milk or a well balanced concentrate mixture, a possible shortage of lime can be made good by adding one-half to one per cent of ground limestone.



Charles Cox, of Calgary, paid \$1,050 to Frank Ryan, Ottawa, for this bred heifer, purchased at the National Holstein sale at Oakville, Ontario. This heifer is a daughter of the grand champion at the last Ottawa Winter Fair.

The need for supplemental iodine is most likely to appear in brood sows and the penalty for neglecting to take reasonable precautions will be hairless litters. A practical safeguard against the loss that goes with hairlessness in new-born pigs consists of dissolving one ounce of potassium iodide crystals in a gallon of water, holding the solution in a stoppered jug and allowing each brood sow a tablespoonful of the liquid on her feed two or three times a week during the last half of the period of pregnancy.

As for iron, it is with nursing pigs being kept on plank or concrete floors that the need for supplements exists. Such young pigs being denied their right to root in the earth and thus get some extra iron, can develop anemia and die before the usual weaning time. One of the simplest methods of meeting the need of the young pigs is to place dirt sods in the pen and raise the iron content of them by sprinkling each shovelful of earth with two or three tablespoonfuls of a solution made by dissolving six ounces of iron sulphate in a gallon of water.

Pigs on grain and pasture will get all the vitamins they are likely to need for health and maximum growth. For growing pigs not receiving pasture, however, a teaspoonful per day per pig of a fish liver feeding oil having a potency of 1,000 units of vitamin A and 150 units of vitamin D per gram, will likely meet needs.

Use of Antibiotics

The use of antibiotics like aureomycin in pig feeding is a development of very recent years and has produced some rather revolutionary changes in practice. The best response is being seen when the antibiotic is fed to unthrifty pigs following weaning or to all pigs after the weaning stage for that matter. Vitamin B₁₂ and the aureomycin have reduced the number of runts, increased the rate of gain by 10 to 20 per cent and increased feed efficiency by from 5 to 10 per cent. About 8 or 10 grams of aureomycin per ton of feed has been recommended for those young pigs but when this particular supplement is included after pigs are 125 pounds in weight, there seems likelihood of deterioration in carcass quality.

Every grower must decide for himself on certain methods in general feeding practice. The use of the self-feeder, for example, will reduce labor and make for maximum gains; care-

ful hand feeding will result in better returns per hundred pounds of feed. The producer must decide which method is best for him. But the old view about moderate feeding when pigs are young and heavy feeding in the finishing period when they approach market weight, has been reversed. The new view about feeding those market pigs is that pushing for fastest gains at the latter end of the feeding period is not conducive to best quality in carcasses. In other words, carcass quality is better when there is less pressure from the feeder or when there is some dilution of rations with lighter feeds like oats after the pigs reach 125 or 130 pounds. A market pig is just as good as its carcass and breeders and feeders cannot afford to overlook the higher percentage of lean that characterizes good carcasses.

Priddis and Millarville Fair

THE 48th annual fair of the Priddis and Millarville Agricultural Society will be held Saturday August 20 at the Millarville race track. Over \$1,300 prize money will be available. Mrs. Grace Bull, the secretary, writes: "We are doing something that few fairs do, holding a fair 8 miles from the nearest town and 32 miles from Calgary. It is a one-day show, but it is all show. We keep three judging rings going all day, besides the indoor exhibits of poultry, grains, grasses, flowers, vegetables and domestic classes. Our cooking class is something to see."

"We have one of the few 4-H Lamb Clubs in Alberta and this year it has 42 members. We have more sheep here than anywhere in the west, Calgary excepted. We have boys' and girls' calf show with from \$200 to \$300 in prizes. This show is to give boys and girls a start before entering a larger show. My own two boys who won the Calgary Spring Show fat steer class showed their first calves at Millarville."

An average price of \$669.00 was obtained at a sale of 39 Aberdeen-Angus cattle held by Tom Leader, of Red Deer. The top bull went for \$1,000 to Reed, of Biggar, Sask. The top female was sold to the Old Hermitage farm, Edmonton, for \$2,100.00.

The highest mountain in Canada is Mount Logan in the Yukon.

Fort Normandeau, Red Deer's most historic land mark

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

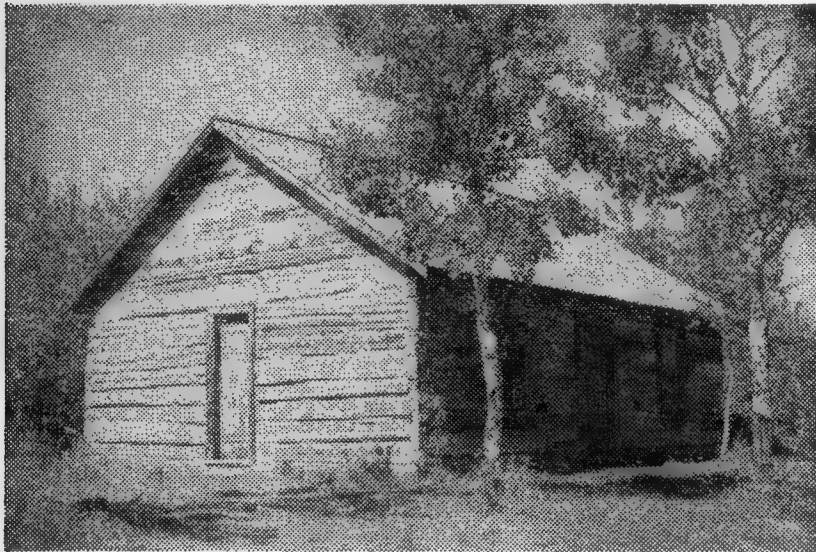
AS the years pass on we become more appreciative of our historic land marks and we regret those which have been thoughtlessly destroyed or torn down for commercial purposes. Red Deer is justly proud of Fort Normandeau, built during the Rebellion of '85, and restored and kept in shape by the Central Alberta Old Timers' Association. Standing on the Association's grounds at the Old Deer Crossing, the site in itself is historic. It was known to all early frequenters of the trail, to Red Men and to the buffalo, long before White Men came to the country.

Many events led up to the building of the Fort. At sun-down, April 7th, 1885, a courier from the north arrived at the Red Deer crossing, warning all settlers that the Rebellion had broken out, and all those living south of the Red Deer river were to gather at the Calgary Fort for protection. Ray

After three days, the men from the settlement returned to look after their livestock which had been turned out to rustle and Ray Gaetz returned to his Trading Post. They found everything as they had left it even to the pot of beans, which the Gaetz family had forgotten, and left boiling on the stove.

On the afternoon of April 25th, the First Division of the Alberta Field Forces arrived at the Crossing on their way to Edmonton, camped over night and bought out about everything Ray Gaetz had in the store. Three days later the Second Division, bringing a nine-pounder cannon, arrived and had great difficulty crossing the river which had risen from mountain rains.

Eventually they were on their way, leaving twelve policemen to patrol the Calgary and Edmonton trail, and twenty more, under Lt. Normandeau, to guard the settlers and to build a Fort at the Crossing.



Gaetz at this Trading Post at the Crossing was the first to hear the news, and, after lending his horse to the Courier to continue his journey, hastened on foot to his father's home three and a half miles down stream.

They had already had a forewarning. That afternoon Mrs. Gaetz from her farm home had heard a great shouting and, looking from her doorway, saw approaching from the river trail, thirteen Indian horsemen decked out in war paint chanting the war song and firing off their muskets. She at once sent the smaller children to the woods to hide, and sent another child to call the men from the fields.

The Indians opened the door, walked in and demanded dinner in a very insolent manner. Instead of piling their firearms in the corner as usual they took them to the table with them. When the men arrived they dropped some of their insolence gulped down their dinner and left without a word.

Since they knew the Indians would be watching their every movement, the settlers decided to wait till the next morning rather than try to slip away in the darkness of the night. When they arrived at the Gaetz Trading Post at the Crossing the next morning, according to arrangement, they found the Crossing flat covered with Indian teepees, resembling a military encampment. For a time the settlers thought the Indians were going to try to stop them; but they stood in groups and muttered among themselves, offering no trouble as the group pulled away from the Trading Post.

Blessed the Fort

Before starting to build the Fort, Lieut. Normandeau and his men knelt in prayer, asking God's protection and his blessing on the work. Logs were got from the river bank with the help of four batchelors, Bob McClelland who had a homestead on the Crossing flat, George and Jim Beatty and)Bill Kemp whose homesteads were a few miles up the river. With the further help of these men, the Fort was put up in record time. When completed the men knelt in prayer thanking the Heavenly Father for His care and protection. Lieut. Normandeau wrote in his diary: "This Fort will remain for many years to tell travellers that the 65th Regiment has passed from Calgary to Edmonton."

The Fort, as it originally stood, was 24 x 28, consisting of two stories, with a four-sided roof, slightly slanted from the middle. The upper storey was used as sleeping quarters by the soldiers. The Fort had two towers or look-outs on the front and one on the back. The Fort and grounds was enclosed by a high log fence, surrounded by a ditch, 8 feet by 10 feet, which was kept filled with water from the nearby river, so as to make a surprise approach more difficult. When completed it was called Normandeau, after the man in charge. It occupied a strategic position, and, although no shots were fired from its loop-holes, it helped to put fear into the Indians and to make them realize that the laws of the "Great White Mother" must be obeyed.

The Fort was completed on June 26th, 1885, and three days later the

detachment was ordered to report at Edmonton for active service. The Fort was not left unprotected for a group of eight Mounted Police were left as a guard, to put a damper on any designs the Indians might have on the district and to look after the interests of the white settlers.

Coming of the Railroad

The railway came north from Calgary in the spring of 1891, and the few business places moved from the Red Deer Crossing to the new town-site of Red Deer. Thereafter, the Red Deer Crossing became known as the "Old Red Deer Crossing". Later that fall the Mounted Police moved from the Old Red Deer Crossing and the Fort, having served its purpose, was left deserted. In the late 90's it was moved to a nearby farm where it served as a home for a farm family. Later a more modern home

was built on the homestead, and the old Fort was left neglected and forgotten until in 1936, the Central Alberta Old Timers' Association had it moved back to the Old Red Deer Crossing. Here the Pioneers had procured nearly six acres of land for recreation purposes, and the Fort was put in shape to be used as a hut on the grounds. Only three logs of the original structure had to be replaced. Carved in the logs, in the inside of the building, are the names of two of the Police who helped build the Fort, "Jules Rupert" and "J. Trayner, 65th Reg."

Fort Normandeau stands today, within a stone's throw of its original location, looking out over the river flat that has witnessed many a Sun Dance, many an Indian pow-wow, and perhaps much Indians' warfare.

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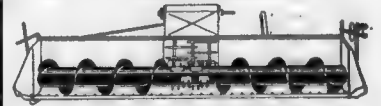
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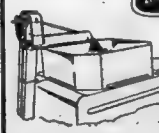
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The contribution of the persistent scientist

By KNUT MAGNUSSON,
Fogelvik Farm, Innisfail, Alberta
PART 2

IN the last issue I told you the story of Bill, one of two brothers, brought up on a farm near the western border of Saskatchewan. They graduated from the University of Saskatchewan.

This is the story of Bill's brother, Joe, whom I met eight years ago. He was then assistant animal husbandry man at an experimental station. He is still there today. But in the meantime, he has become a Ph.D., doctor of philosophy. His thesis for his exam, contains such expressions which neither you nor I can understand. In fact only a score of Canadians would understand his paper and among them would be special mathematicians at the life insurance companies.

$$\sigma_a^2 = (\frac{3}{16})\sigma_G^2 + \text{approx}(\frac{1}{4})\sigma_s^2 + (\frac{1}{4})\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_e^2$$

His thesis deals with the Canadian experiences of advanced registry in swine. The advanced registry in Canada can most easily be described as an in-and-out affair. It is copied from the Danish advanced registry in swine, but does not have the advantage of the Danish system of legislation against using unauthorized boars. Even in Denmark very little publicity is given to these regulations which simply say that a breeder is not allowed to sell or lend a boar which is not accepted by an authorized officer. The law operates automatically. No breeder dares to sell an unauthorized boar as the buyer with tough luck might be back to extort him. So the farmer obeys the law, and a boar inspector would never dream of accepting a boar not backed by advanced registry. But, in Canada, advanced registry is having a tough time getting its voice heard as compared to noisy shows and exhibitions which are detrimental to true progress in swine, and actually obscure the true view that good swine are those which economically produce the desired quality of bacon. Therefore, the advanced-registry breeder sooner or later gets discouraged and just follows the show band-wagon, which is heavily sponsored by government money which can be justified only on political considerations.

Now Joe shows in his thesis that advanced registry really has not meant any progress for the Canadian swine industry, but it also shows mathematically, and beyond doubt, that, if it had been pursued methodically — that means: no in-and-outing — then we would have made definite progress and would today have had a better hog. Advanced registry as such is good, but it should be used intelligently and consistently.

As I earlier stated, the Canadian advanced registry system was copied from the Danish system which was inaugurated half a century ago. The Danes then used a rule-of-thumb decision that an advanced-registry test of a litter should consist of two gilts and two barrows. Our friend Joe has proven statistically that a more true result would have been accomplished if, instead, only two barrows had been tested and no gilts. From a practical breeder's angle, the advantage is obvious as all female breeding stock will be saved.

His work on such theoretical lines continues and his findings, when translated into practise by livestock

men, will mean much in the economic sense to that industry. But that translation must be assisted by extension workers leaving the scientist free to continue his research — for without such basic research, progress is impossible and extension workers unnecessary.

Do we need less research and more extension? During our first 40 or 50 years as a nation, we got along quite well with a minimum of agricultural research, but we were living on the accumulated knowledge of several centuries of research brought from Europe by our settlers. Now we begin to realize in many respects our needs have out-stripped these original sources of knowledge. Canada's problems are sufficiently unique to require additional, or more detailed, or entirely new scientific approaches. We must also recognize that Canada has taken her place in the International field and it is time she assumed her place in the scientific field as well.

Extension work was necessary when the prairies opened up with a central European farmer starting up without any knowledge of English, or an Englishman starting without any information pertaining to farming. But today, when farmers are farmers and understand how to read English, I do not believe they have to be reminded each March that spring is coming so better look after your machinery; or in July that haying time is here, so make sure you put up good quality legume forage. With the use of such a useful guide as the "Guide to Farm Practise" which is put out each year for Saskatchewan, I see very little reason for district agriculturists, for example, giving advice on farm practise except when a farmer runs into a snag, and then the farmer himself should ask for the advice.

Do we not need extension work, then? Oh, yes, but not so much in farm production problems as in the field of economic matters.

The Golden Jubilee Committee has given the following official story of Alberta:

"In 1905, Alberta, a well established and strong territory, was ready to assume its position among the Provinces of Confederation. Towns had become cities, villages had become towns, and the pioneers were pushing back the bush in every part of the new land. In the next ten years the young community was to experience all the growing pains of the frontier period. Excitement and discontent, boom and collapse, riches made and lost — these were the characteristics of an age when a civilization was being hewn from the forest. Always there was building; and the long days echoed to the ring of the axe, the clatter of the hammer, the exhortation of the teamster, and the toot of the steam whistle.

Came the war, the people of Alberta sent their young men, battalion after battalion to Europe, to return to a province apathetic and unconcerned with the affairs of the world.

Alberta prospered during those years, but didn't know why. It was enough that the wheat grew and found a market, that wealth came to the province to be spent in the pursuit of those out-of-door activities so accessible in a province bountifully dealt with by Nature.

The farmer was king. But the markets of the world collapsed, and Albertans learned that they belonged to a larger community. Through the depression years they came to the

knowledge that it was not enough to grow wheat and enjoy its plenty.

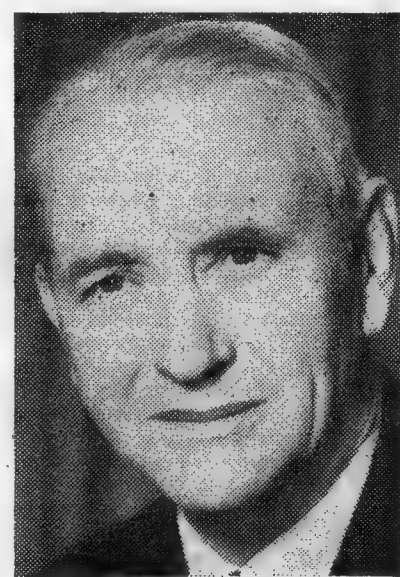
During those years, too, Albertans, always disdainful of tradition, elected a government dedicated to the principle of money reform, and awaited the eradication of all the ills of depression through the application of the principles of Social Credit. But once again the Albertans learned that Alberta was part of a larger community, and the world's first Social Credit Government, its legislation disallowed, turned to the administration of the affairs of a bustling province, while seeking federal authority to make its great experiment."

Well, the social credit monetary theory may be of merit, but it does not give the prairie farmer the guarantee that any new economic scheme, which is radical when put into effect, will prove to hold water. I am now referring to orderly marketing, producers' marketing, or, if you like, compulsory marketing, of livestock, now being peddled around this province under high pressure by the self-styled representative of the agricultural producer — the "Farmers' Union".

To the credit of our Alberta Government, and especially to our former minister of agriculture, the late David Ure, it must be recognized that our government have stoutly refused to countenance compulsory marketing boards. But they may be pushed into it unless the farming public is acquainted with the facts of the situation immediately as an antidote to the noise making of the Farmers' Union leaders which only present one aspect of the problem.

Here is where extension work comes in. It is a mistake to be fooled by the claim that the packers will lose on such a scheme. They are most likely to benefit from it, and slow down their competition and perhaps consolidate in still larger packing plant concerns, as we see the grain companies doing today when all grain marketing is supervised by the Canadian Wheat Board, leaving very little initiative to the grain companies. It is the producer who is going to lose when the production is not geared to marketing demands and the packers are not incited to sell still more to the consumers. The packers understand this but are not asked to explain their views.

Farmers need skilled extension men to tell them about the fallacies of economy. But today no agricultural extension man dares to explain this as it is considered politically too hot a potato. Who then should teach the farmer about economy?



C. M. LEARMONTH

Retired after serving in the Saskatchewan government for 38 years in the department of agriculture. He made a splendid contribution to Saskatchewan agriculture.

THE MAN IN THE MOUNTAINS

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

WHERE the Beaver River joins the Columbia, west of Field, B.C., is the village of Beavermouth. The express trains do not stop there, but the section man has a house and garage for his little hand car. Although no stop was indicated on the time card, I noticed we were slowing up and just then the porter stepped out on the back platform and heaved a bunch of papers and magazines at an old lad standing in a shoulder-high snow trench. He picked up the bundle and awkwardly turned to go back through the narrow path. At the far end of the path was a little weather-beaten house. With one crutch and one ski stick, the old man was working his way along to the house. It was a bit awkward, especially with trying to hold on to that bundle of papers.

For years Kit Price had prospected those mountains and valleys, and 'tis said he knows every mineral outcrop right through to the Klondyke. He does not deny the rumor that he has a few mines staked out here and there. Apparently they do not give him luxurious living or he would not make the daily trek for the papers. However, the daily delivery almost at his door, has its points too. He may think it is a relief to the train crews to get rid of the litter of papers. In other words "trade not aid."

Kit Price has lived for years in this shack at the mouth of the Beaver. It is about 150 feet from the track. Some years ago he broke his hip. He would not stay quiet till it healed and it has never set properly. Hence the crutch and the ski stick and a stop to his prospecting. Scrambling around over rocks and fallen timber do not go with a broken hip.

So there he lives along with his cats. There has been no proper census of the cats; the number varies from ten to thirty according to the person to whom you are talking. People allergic to cats and their smell, can see double when counting cats.

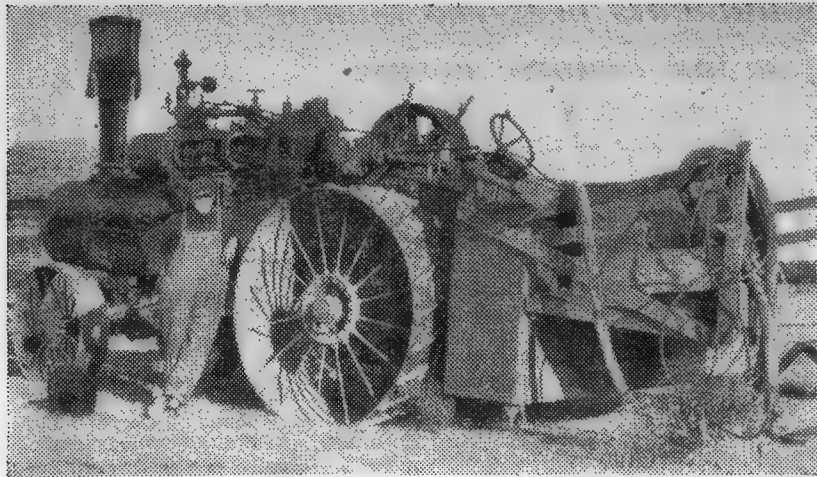
In that part of the mountains, much snow falls, and settles gently where it lights on the trees, on the stumps, on telegraph poles, even on the wires. It piles up in extraordinary shapes just as it falls, there is no wind to disturb it. It will bulge over the top of a stump like bread dough risen too light. Blobs as big as a grapefruit will sit comfortably on a telegraph wire.

After a snow storm, the neighbors dig out Kit's path to the track. Probably the cats take their walk there too, but generally speaking, cats do not like snowy walks. They wave their feet in the air like petulant youngsters. Their master — or is he their master? — has grown old and is pretty much of a crotch, but he is still independent as a hog on ice.

There is no floor in the shack. Kit ripped it up and burned it, not because he needed fire wood, but because he preferred his feet on the ground, or maybe the cats preferred it so.

The old shack began to sag more and more dangerously after each snow fall. The neighbors worried lest the roof should fall in on him. Finally they persuaded him to move across the track to another old house. Incidentally it had a floor, but not for long. When they went to check on him one day, the boards had been chopped up and burned. No, he did not need the wood, as there was a big pile of cordwood, the railroading neighbors had provided. And there

(Continued on page 28)



Photo—Emil Lorentson, Bindloss.

J. I. Case steamer, 1913

Farm Women's Week Anniversary

THE year 1929 recalls to most people's minds the stock-market crash and the beginning of a depression so severe as never to be forgotten by those who felt its impact on prairie agriculture. Alberta farm women have reason, however, to think of 1929 for happier reasons.

In that fateful year Mrs. S. V. Townsend, a young and energetic farmer's wife of Erskine, Alberta, looked at the newly constructed dormitory at the Olds School of Agriculture, the well-kept and beautiful grounds and in her alert mind an idea was kindled. She knew the school was built to serve farm people and that the staff of the school welcomed various farm groups for conferences, short courses and other gatherings. She thought of the many farm women who seldom if ever had a holiday and

to whom expensive holidays were a luxury of which they could only dream.

These thoughts led to the idea of a "rest week" for farm women. In her usual direct manner Mrs. Townsend presented her idea to Dr. Frank Grisdale, then principal of the school, and to Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture in the U.F.A. government. It was received with genuine interest and in 1930 the first "Rest Week" was held.

The women who attended soon found that a change was definitely as good as a rest and that informative lectures and demonstrations provided a stimulus to better farm living and so the event became known as Farm Women's Week and was extended to the Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics at Vermilion and Fairview.

Farm Women's Week at Olds in this year of Alberta's Golden Jubilee

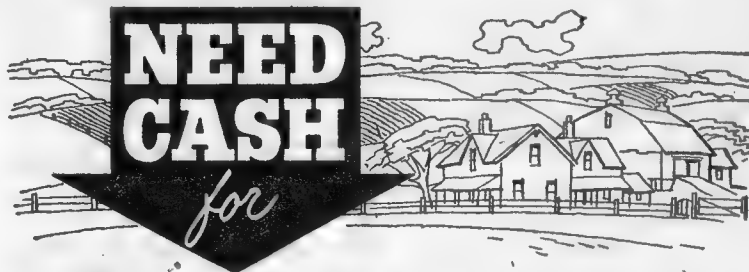
was celebrated as the silver anniversary of the founding of the event. During this twenty-five-year period the entire staff of the school has changed but four of the original group of women were in attendance — Mrs. S. V. Townsend of Erskine; Mrs. W. H. Hoppins of Huxley; Mrs. F. J. Cull of Drayton Valley, and Mrs. D. Campbell of Olds. These four women were special guests and the appreciation of the group was shown to Mrs. Townsend when she was chosen to cut the birthday cake and was presented with a gift of silver.

Other old-timers at the closing banquet were Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grisdale now retired at Red Deer and Miss Christine McIntyre who for years, while on the O.S.A. staff, was associated with Farm Women's

Week.

The program this year was unusually varied ranging from skin and feet problems through a number of subjects in the field of home economics and including a discussion of mink breeding and an illustrated travel talk by Miss Helen Moseson former member of the O.S.A. staff who had recently returned from Sweden.

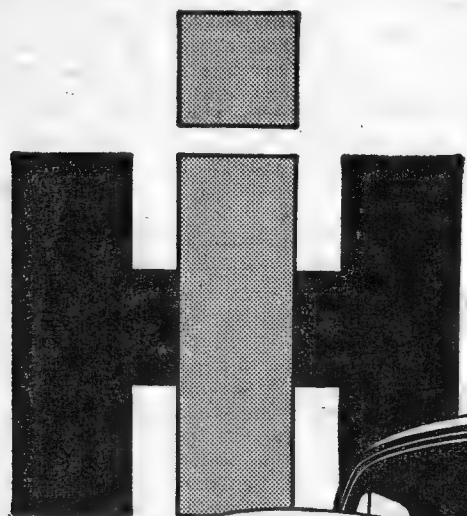
The program following the banquet at which about 50 husbands were present featured an interesting and challenging talk by F. H. Newcombe, director of extension entitled "Farming by Blue Print". A variety concert put on by the ladies themselves rounded out a very full and interesting week.



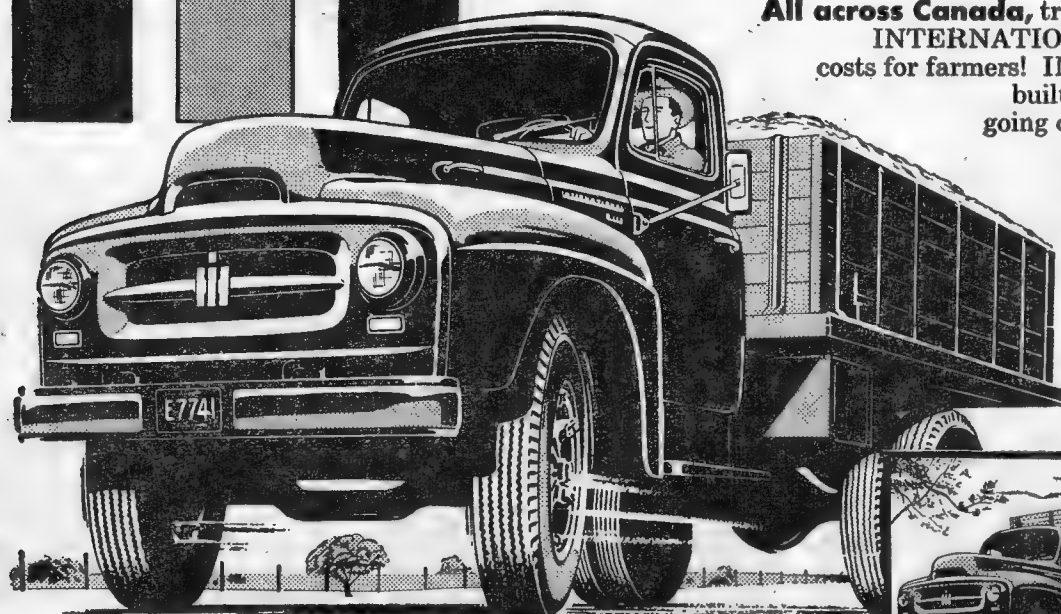
FARM IMPLEMENTS — EQUIPMENT?

Come in and talk it over with your BNS manager.

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CANADA GROW



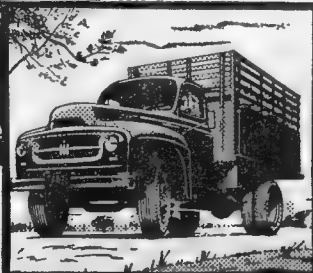
...sure sign of lower grain hauling costs!



All across Canada, trucks with the IH emblem, INTERNATIONAL trucks—are cutting hauling costs for farmers! INTERNATIONALS are all-truck built to match the rough, rugged going of farm work. They stay on the job—keep maintenance expense at a minimum. INTERNATIONAL offers Canada's most complete truck line—with engines, transmissions, axles for every need. Ask your INTERNATIONAL Truck Dealer or Branch for full details, as applied to your hauling job.

Model R-160 plays two important farm hauling roles—

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Best for every farm trucking need —

International Trucks

— Built by men who know a farmer's problems

Farm News of Interest

The steel companies in the United States have advanced the price of steel by \$7.00 a ton. That means that the price of farm implements is likely to increase.

The U.S. government report indicated an increase of 9 per cent in the spring pig crop. The autumn pig crop in that country is expected to total 40,500,000, ten per cent larger than in 1944 and 19 per cent larger than the 10-year average; also the largest since 1943. Prices in the U.S. will drift downward, according to market authorities, which will likely mean lower prices in Canada.

The trend in the United States is towards the use of a complete liquid fertilizer, which does not have to be kept under pressure and can be distributed by a variety of spraying devices. The fertilizer is sold by the ton. It can be handled easily with no bags to tote around.

The Saskatchewan Wholesale Implement Dealers' Association is donating a cash prize of \$50.00 for the best farm safety slogan submitted to the Department of Public Health, Regina, Sask. Application forms may be obtained from any implement dealer in Saskatchewan. The closing date for entries is September 30.

The best location for a farm orchard in Alberta is an eastern slope sheltered on the north, west and south. John Jensen's orchard of about 20 trees, at Wayne is good evidence of this. His fruit trees are protected from the early spring sun which encourages blooming before the late spring frost. If the south is unprotected the strong southern sun will take its toll of trees through sunscald. The south side of the trees get warm, expand and then freeze, the bark cracks and the tree dies.

Saskatchewan has one of the largest hay crops in the history of that province and R. E. McKenzie, head of the provincial agricultural plant industry branch, says that nearly 400,000 acres have been seeded to grass alfalfa mixtures, proving yields of high quality feeds.

A shipment of forty-three head of Canadian cattle went to Mexico from Ontario last month. It consisted of 40 bulls and three heifers. Twenty of the bulls were Holsteins, 16 Herefords, 3 Ayrshires and one Scotch Shorthorn. The bulls were highly bred individuals and will be used at artificial breeding centres in Mexico.

The U.S. government has restricted rye imports to 3,321,428 bushels a year for the next two years. Canada's share is 3,255,000 bushels a year, which is considered reasonable in view of the heavy rye surpluses on hand in the U.S.

Average farm wages per day, with board, as at May 15, 1955: Manitoba, \$5.10; Saskatchewan, \$5.40; Alberta, \$5.50. The national average was \$4.90.

Winter wheat should be sown in the first half of September according to the advice from the Lethbridge Experimental farm. Kharkov and Yogo are the recommended varieties and the seed should be treated with a mercurial fungicide 24 hours before seeding.

Canadians live by trading with the rest of the world. More than \$1.00 out of every \$5.00 of goods produced

by Canadians is sold outside of this country. More than \$1.00 out of every \$5.00 of goods consumed by Canadians comes from outside our borders. We are the third or fourth most important trading nations.—Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce.

The Saskatchewan Marketing Board has recommended that the proposed livestock marketing plan be not proceeded with. Premier T. C. Douglas has announced that the government of Saskatchewan has "received and accepted" the report.

The average cost per acre to summerfallow on nine Illustration Stations in north-western Manitoba, the Red River and Inter-lake districts in 1954 was \$10.75. In south-western Manitoba the cost averaged \$6.45 per acre on seven stations. The average cost for the sixteen farms in Manitoba was \$8.87 per acre.

The Jersey cow, Sun Dance Lad's Acclaim 176712, has just been awarded a Ton of Gold certificate. In 1,461 days Acclaim produced 2,191 lbs. of fat. Her owner is Mrs. Y. Ruzicka, Frank, Alta. To qualify for this award a cow must produce in 4 consecutive years 2,000 lbs. of fat.

With gross sales of \$970,900,000 in 1952, the Canadian meat packing industry is second only to the pulp and paper industry in value of production. Sales from livestock and poultry account for a large share of the nation's farm cash income. From 1948 to 1954 the average annual farm cash income from this source was \$841,535,000, or 35.4 per cent of the total. If dairy and poultry products, wool, etc., is added thereto, the total accounts for 58.6 per cent of the farm cash income.

Rhinitis in swine is a contagious disease which destroys the fine bones in the nose and makes the sick animal susceptible to other diseases, says Dr. Robert Connell, of the veterinary research laboratory at Lethbridge. The disease is caused by the presence of a virus and is difficult to eradicate. Antibiotics such as penicillin and streptomycin administered under the advice of a veterinarian has brought good results. Segregation of sows and their litters is another method if the farmer does not want to get rid of his entire herd. Sanitation is the best method of rhinitis prevention and also for preventing "bull's nose" in hogs.

From April 1 to the middle of June rainfall in Alberta was 95 per cent of normal, in Saskatchewan 124 per cent and in Manitoba 133 per cent, according to the Searle Grain Co. report.

Farm exports from the United States are running at about ten per cent above last year, and will probably reach a total of \$3,200,000,000 for the 12 months.

The International Federation of Agriculture reports that the world's horse population is around 74,000,000, down one per cent from last year and 22 per cent from pre-war figures. Russia has about 16,000,000 horses, more than any other nation.

Latest figures show the world cattle population to be around 877,000,000, one per cent up from last year and 18 per cent higher than the pre-war figures.

Monuments preserve memories of many historic events

By MARY ELLEN

IN this jubilee year we all seem to have developed an enthusiastic surge of history consciousness. And certainly when it comes to a colorful and adventurous past Alberta can compete with any other place on the continent. Take for instance, the historic sites that have been marked or preserved within our boundaries for the interest of our native sons as well as tourists—these remembered spots preserve fascinating stories of adventure with the heroes ranging from explorers and Indians to pioneers and poets.

There's the buffalo cairn at Elk Island Park with its inscribed story of the plains' buffalo. It honors both the buffalo and the few farsighted men who saved them from complete extinction at the hands of wanton hunters.

The fur forts and trading posts come in for a good deal of attention among our preserved sites. There are a number of these located in the northern part of the province such as Fort York where Alexander McKenzie wintered in 1792-3 during his historic search for the western sea. Or Fort Dunvegan named after a castle in Scotland by Archibald McLeod of the North West Company.

There are several old forts marked in Jasper National Park and more on the north Saskatchewan River. Jasper House, Forts Edmonton and Vermilion are among them. Many of the forts in Southern Alberta such as Fort Calgary and Fort McLeod are marked to commemorate the historic law-making efforts of the North West Mounted Police.

Indian and pioneer trails and fur traders' routes are marked for remembrance in various parts of the province.

A cairn in memory of an early Alberta traveller was erected near Red Deer just last year. This man was Anthony Henday and he made a 1,000-mile "good will tour" for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1754, journeying into unknown Indian territory and then unexplored parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He was the first white man to set foot on the region now known as the Province of Alberta.

There are cairns that honor pioneer settlers and pioneer settlements; there are monuments to missions and to missionaries. A cut-stone monument at Wetaskiwin honors two of the latter, Reverend John McDougall and Father Lacombe, both of whom devoted their lives not only to the teaching of their respective religions but also to the promotion of peace and understanding between the whites and the Indians.

The Indians are remembered too both in war and in peace. A memorial at Gleichen honors Crowfoot, that Blackfoot Indian chief who toiled fearlessly for the cause of peace and the good of his people. The inscription on the cairn reads in part: "His nobility of character, his gift of oratory and his wisdom of council gained for him the title 'Father of his people.'" Red Crow of the Blood Indians is similarly remembered with a cairn on the Fort Macleod-Cardston highway.

There are cairns which mark tragedies like the one at Frog Lake on the site of the massacre under Big Bear in 1885 in which nine men were slain. Another at Frank, Alberta, marks a tragedy of nature. In April of 1903 a giant mountain slide comprising seventy million tons of rock crashed down on the mining town of

Frank taking sixty-six lives and burying part of the town.

There's a cairn at Galt Park, Lethbridge, that marks the site of the first coal mine in Alberta which was owned and developed by Nickolas Sheran in 1872.

There's the Stephansson Memorial at Markerville which honors the Icelandic poet, Stephansson G. Stephansson.

And the cairn at Claresholm which pays tribute to Mrs. Louise Crummy McKinney, the first woman member of the legislature in the British Empire.

There's one at Waterton Lakes National Park in honor of the first Park Guardian, John "Kootenai" Brown.

And so they go, the stories varied and interesting; stories of adventures, hardships and achievements in a diversity of fields. The stories of men and women who sacrificed and suffered to carve out the Alberta that we know today. When we look back on their struggles and their triumphs we realize that in this fiftieth anniversary year our hats should indeed be off to those who came before us.

U. S. wheat farmers vote for controls

THE result of the farm vote in 36 main wheat-producing states of the U.S.A. favored government controls by a wide margin. The unofficial figures are as follows, with the results in 1954 voting also given:

	1955	1954
For controls	254,197	208,623
Against	73,852	76,023

The majority was 77.5 in favor of continuing acreage restrictions (the wheat acreage to be apportioned is 55million) and a price support of \$1.81. The U.S. wheat acreage and government price support figure in recent years:

	Acreage	Support Price
1955	55,000,000	\$2.06
1954	62,000,000	2.24
1953	78,000,000	2.21

While the United States government farm program provides floor prices for a number of farm products, wheat is the main item. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which administers the policy, has on hand around a billion bushels of wheat, costing \$2,500,000,000. The annual carrying charge totals around \$150,000,000 a year.

Other products favored by price support include such basic crops as corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts as well as wool, milk honey and tung nuts. Supports on soy beans, sorghum grains, oats and some other products are left to the discretion of the secretary of agriculture.

The wheat problem is the most acute, involving 37 per cent of the total funds in support. The surplus of U.S. wheat as at July 1 was tentatively estimated at 1,300,000,000 bushels. The favorable prices prevailing encouraged production all over the nation. In Canada about 95 per cent of the total grain production comes from the prairie provinces.

Under U.S. wheat quotas the farmer's acreage allotment is based on the number of acres he has planted to that grain in other years, compared with the total national acreage allotment. If he is granted 100 acres for wheat he may market all the

wheat raised on that area. If he plants more than 100 acres he must pay a penalty to the government of 45 per cent of the per bushel parity price as of May 1 of the year in which the crop was harvested. This year, for instance, the penalty would be around 92 cents a bushel.

The law required a two-thirds majority in favor to be effective. If the farmers had decided against controls the support price of wheat would have dropped to \$1.19 under the regulations. Evidently the U.S. wheat growers preferred to accept smaller acreage at a better support price.

Highland cattle in Canada

By P. W. LUCE

ALTHOUGH almost unknown in Canada and in the United States, there are a few herds of the shaggy, long-horned Highland cattle contentedly browsing in North America. Thirty breeders have been registered south of the border, and British Columbia welcomed the first foundation herd in 1950. The picturesque animals are thriving and multiplying, and seem to be well satisfied with conditions.

West Highland beef has appeared on the Vancouver market, and has met with very favorable response. Because there could be only a few steers slaughtered from the limited number on the Fraser Valley farms, the demand was well in excess of the supply. The meat has an appear-

ance that marks it apart from the usual beef, and is claimed to have a special and delectable flavor. It lacks the heavy layer of fat that usually marks top-grade beef.

Butchers asked about ten per cent more than for ordinary Alberta beef, this being the chief stock in hand at the time. Shellbone roasts were selling at around 80 cents a pound, and rump steak could be got for 70 cents a pound. At the stockyards, steers were selling for from 18 to 20 cents a pound.

The ten cents a pound extra was because Highland beef was a novelty, but there is likely to be some difference in its favor for a long while. The Scottish cattle are not going to be a serious competitor to the Herefords.

Essentially, Highland cattle are a beef breed. They do not enter the dairying field, and do not entail the constant care of the other bovine animals. All their life is spent on the open range, and milkmaids are rare in the "hielands."

Milk Is Rich

Although the yield is small, the milk is exceptionally rich. The breeders claim that the cows produce milk with seven per cent butterfat, which is much higher than the average dairy cow ever gives.

The calves are very small at birth, but show an amazing rate of growth. They are remarkably healthy and hardy, and thrive lustily in the coldest weather. Neither rain, sleet or snow bother them at all. The owner is called on for very little labor on

Highland cattle, and feeding is usually a matter of minor importance.

There is one large breeder in South Dakota who operates a 90-square-mile ranch on which no protection is taken against the severe weather of that state. He has only two helpers all the year round, even though his cattle number many thousands. The Highlands mix easily with the others.

With the exception of the Jersey and the Guernsey cows, which have been almost pampered in the Channel Islands for a great many generations, the Highland cattle are classed as the most docile breed, and are reputed to be extremely intelligent. Even the bulls are gentle, and none are known to attack people. This is a different attitude from that of the Jersey bulls, which should never be trusted by their handlers, though they are.

Natural Foragers

The few herds in the Fraser Valley feed contentedly wherever there is anything green. The Highland cattle are natural foragers, and do not seem to have very sensitive taste buds. They are quite happy to be turned into a clearing which was logged off years ago, but which has never been cleared or seeded. The cattle will chew brambles, cedar twigs, nettles or other weeds, or the obnoxious devil's club. Anything eatable is relished. In some places, where the animals can get to the shore, seaweed is munched with apparent relish, though this may be because of the salty taste.

Owners of Highland cattle in the Fraser Valley are practical men. Most of them are men of limited means, or men who make of farming a hobby rather than a business now, though it may be their intention to develop their interests later on. They have formed the Highland Cattle Co-operative Association of British Columbia, and they have arranged to run all their cattle together on one large pasture. One man is in charge of the combined herds.

Some members are small owners. They have only one or two animals, but all of them are ambitious to get a fair-sized herd as soon as conditions are favorable.

The big men in the Co-operative have ten or 12 animals, hardly enough to constitute a beef herd, but enough to bring in a bit of money when the annual drive takes place. Later on, when the herds have grown, the animals will be taken away from the communal property and ranged on the owner's fields.

In 1947 Canada's oil production was 20,000 barrels a day. At the end of 1955 production was running at the rate of 267,000 barrels a day.

The United States has bartered, given away, sold or authorized to be sold \$865,000,000 worth of surplus farm products under special deals with other nations during the past eleven months. In addition programs have been arranged to sell another \$150,000,000 worth of surpluses. Most of the deals involve the acceptance of local currencies.

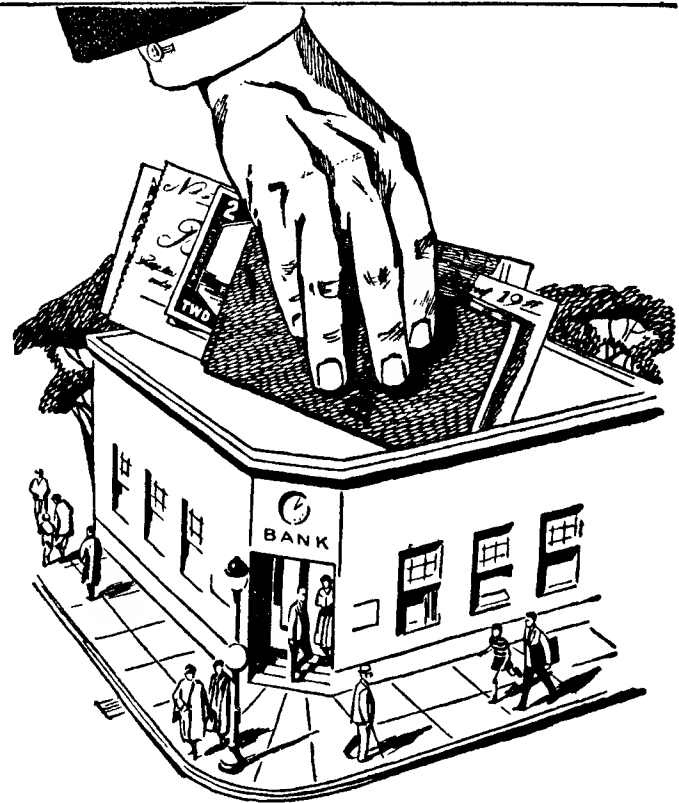
Money in the bank

Millions of Canadians know the value of a bank account—the security and comfort it brings, the peace of mind it assures, the enterprise it makes possible.

When you keep your money in a chartered bank you know it is safe. And you are dealing with friendly, experienced people, skilled in the management of money and anxious to share their knowledge with you.

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Keep your money safe; pay you steady interest; encourage the habit of thrift.

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Agriculture Notes

The Wheat Board is having trouble disposing of Alberta Red Winter wheat. This wheat must compete for sale with the soft wheats grown in other countries, and of which there are big surpluses.

In the open prairie areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the pale western cutworm is a hazard, summer fallowed land should be left untouched between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15. If next spring is dry east central Alberta and the west half of Saskatchewan will be subject to cutworm damage. This information is from a forecast made by L. A. Jacobson, entomologist with the Science Service Laboratories, Lethbridge.

There were 4,658,000 hogs on Canadian farms as at June last, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the west was 2,354,000 — Manitoba, 360,000; Saskatchewan, 539,000; Alberta, 1,408,000; B.C., 47,000.

For the first ten months of the crop year wheat exports from the main exporting nations were: U.S.A., 227,200,000 bushels; Canada, 208,700,000; Argentina, 112,000,000; Australia, 81,700,000.

The Canadian wheat carryover may be around 450,000,000 bushels this year as compared with 580,000,000 bushels a year ago.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada plan an autumn promotion to increase Canadian consumption of cheese. Last year the per capita consumption of that valuable food was 6.26 lbs. peak figure. There has been a steady increase in cheese consumption since 1950.

Field shelterbelt

MANITOBA farmers, under the supervision of the provincial Department of Agriculture, have completed planting some 370 miles of field shelterbelt trees on 320 farms. This mileage involved a total of 1,182,800 trees.

Trees were supplied by the Dominion Forestry Nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan. They consisted of: 159,500 Manitoba maple; 200,775 ash; 156,875 willow; 647,775 caragana; and 7,875 miscellaneous trees such as poplar and cottonwood. The Provincial Forestry Service supplies 10,000 evergreen.

The field shelterbelt program was initiated in 1954 by the Soils and Crops Branch of the Department, as a means of reducing soil erosion. Last year 116 miles of field shelterbelts were planted. Tripling of this mileage this year indicates that farmers are anxious to participate in any project to protect their soil.

Trees are supplied free of charge, while tree planting machines may be obtained by rural municipalities in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. Full details may be obtained from Agricultural Representatives, who will also take orders for trees next year.

Winter wheat is reported to be in good condition in Europe. About 90 per cent of wheat produced on that continent is fall sown.

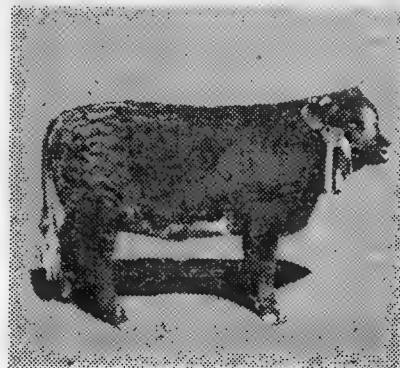
Operation and repair of tractors, trucks, farm autos, combines and other farm machinery cost Western farmers \$207,600,000. That is 28 per cent greater than in 1950.

Capital costs of the production of atomic power now run about \$1,250 per kilowatt. The cost will have to come down to \$180 to be competitive with present sources of electric power.

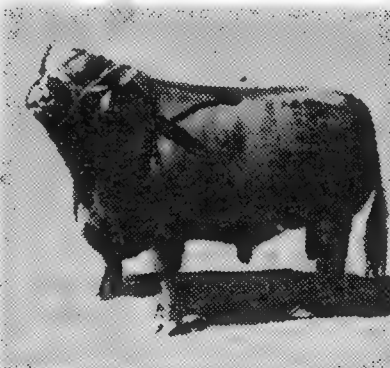
CHAMPIONS AT CALGARY EXHIBITION



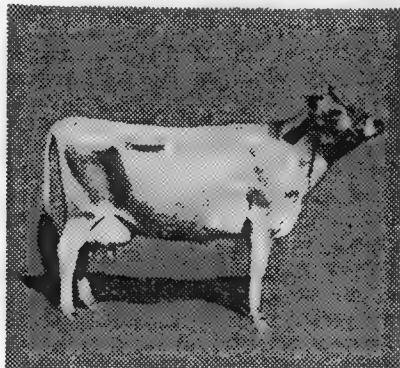
Rothney Harmonious, grand champion Shorthorn bull. Owner, A. R. Cross, Midnapore, Alberta.



Rothney Blossom 3rd, grand champion female. Owner, A. R. Cross, Midnapore, Alberta.



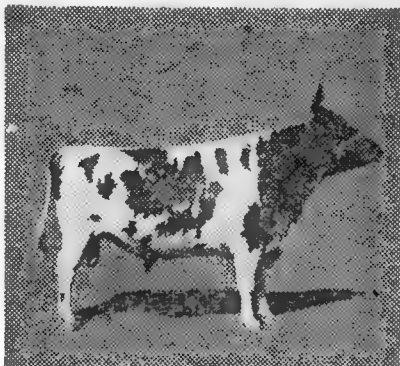
Bandolier of Prospect 30th, Grand champion Angus bull. Owner, D. B. Weldon, London, Ontario.



Cresfield Saucy's Viola, grand champion Jersey female. Owner, Henry Northcott, Balzac, Alberta.



Rainbow Reward 64 G, grand champion Hereford bull. Owners, Noble Bros., Okotoks, Alberta.



Glengarry's Pansy's Burton, grand champion Ayrshire bull. Owners, Richards Bros., Red Deer, Alberta.

Raise Alberta hog quality

W. H. T. Mead, Alberta's livestock commissioner, told the gathering at the annual field day for Advanced Registry for Swine that decisive action should be taken to improve the quality of Alberta hogs. He suggested that the two swine breeders' associations should co-ordinate into one organization, good sires should be provided for the use of commercial breeders, and sows producing pigs testing less than 60 should be eliminated from pure-bred herds.

While producers of other varieties of livestock have taken strong action to improve their product, said Mr. Mead, such does not seem to be the case with swine. Hog raising appears to have failed to attract men of means who would be interested in raising standard, probably because of lack of glamor in the business. Through careful attention to pedigree, and to the production of hogs of high standards, Alberta's percentage of Grade A hogs entering the commercial markets could be raised from 18 to 40.

Awards in the 1954-55 competition, awarded by Burns & Co., for the promotion of advanced registry testing

of swine in the province were won as follows: 1, James S. Walker, Ohaton; 2, Carl Beiber, Ponoka; 3, W. R. Cornish, Mannville; 4, Lord Rodney, Fort Saskatchewan.

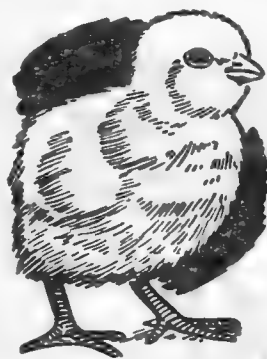
Pork consumption up

DOMESTIC consumption of pork has been keeping ahead of production in Canada. In the four-month period, January to the end of May, consumption increased by 24 per cent over the same period last year while production increased by 19 per cent. In the first four months of this year marketings amounted to 2,425,000 hogs as against 2,030,000 in the same four months a year ago.

Consumption totalled 217,111,000 pounds of pork as against 177,705,000 last year. While domestic pork consumption has increased, beef consumption has dropped 1.5 per cent, veal 7 per cent and mutton and lamb 17.8 per cent.

Exports to the United States of Canadian pork and pork products totalled 29,483,000 pounds in the January to June period, 29 per cent above exports in the same period of 1954.

Prince Rupert, B.C., is Canada's most northerly city.



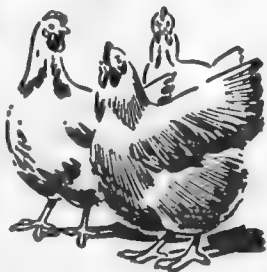
Chicks

GROW RAPIDLY ON



FEEDS

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Alberta in August, 1915

By MILLICENT VIGAR MARTIN

Owing to the months of June and July being so wet the prairie is carpeted with wild flowers of every description and every hue. Masses of purple and pink Vetches, groups of Sunflowers and Black-eyed Susans, crimson Tiger Lilies, spikes of Golden-rod and the scarlet Sandflowers. The fragrant prairie Roses, white, pink and cerise growing among the sage brush. The flowers have not been so beautiful or in such profusion for at least twenty years the newspapers say.

Out in the Sand Hills the Blackfoot Indians are cutting hay, their gaily painted tepees scattered over the prairie.

The sloughs of rippling water with the sun shining on them; the wild ducks and the curlews, the Saskatoon bushes laden with luscious berries and the fragrance of the wild flowers takes one's mind away from the awfulness of war.

A visit to an Indian camp

By MILLICENT VIGAR MARTIN

RIDING across the prairie on the Blackfoot Reserve I arrived at the Bow River in the valley of which was situated the Indian Camp. The Sun Lodge was covered with branches of trees and circling it were a number of Indians chanting. Countless tepees surrounded the Lodge with squaws and children sitting outside them.

About two hundred Indians, Nitchies and Squaws, some riding and some driving and dressed with most beautiful bead work and feathers went down the valley to gather branches for their Sun Lodge. They invited me to go along and there was I the only white person there, galloping along with them.

I stood on a bank and watched the procession go back to camp. It was a beautiful and wonderful sight. The green trees, and bushes, the hills and the river, and the gaily painted tepees.

Slowly wending their way through the bushes came the wagons packed with Indians carrying branches and chanting. Galloping along on horseback came the young men and girls. The horses were painted and saddles and bridles decorated with bead work. The Indians themselves were exquisitely dressed with beautiful bead work, the chiefs wearing their war bonnets and feathers. One wore a buckskin suit trimmed with ermine tails and bead work.

Twice the procession got trees for their Sun Lodge, and then I left them and rode back to Gleichen.

Dr. Tom Johnston, Saskatchewan provincial veterinarian announced five veterinarian students have been taken on the staff of the Department of Agriculture for the summer months. Four of this year's number will work on the Bangs control program and the fifth will work with the Public Health Department in field and laboratory work. Jack Kessler, Pangman; Fred Bartolf, Oxbow; Neil McKie, Tuffnell and Keith Hills of Moose Jaw will work under Dr. Johnston and Ernest Klassen of Brooks, Alta., will work with Public Health. Bartolf and Kessler are both third-year students at the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph and McKie and Hills are second year men. The course is of five years' duration.

* * *

The June 1 estimate of winter wheat production in the U.S.A. placed the figure at 639,224,000 bushels as compared with an outturn of 790,737,000 bushels in 1954 and a 10-year average of 867,390,000 bushels.

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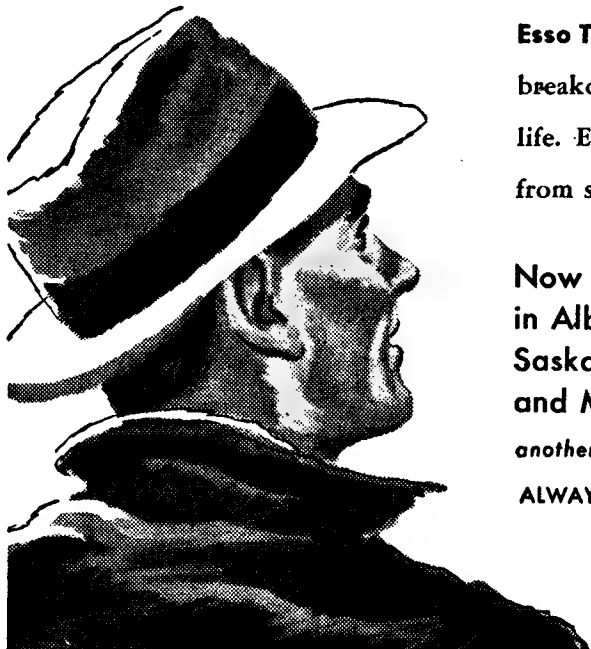
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Faithful Father Phoebe

By MRS. MILDRED McALLISTER

"PHOEBE! phoebe! phoebe? came the plaintive call from the leafy wilderness that surrounds my home. Father Phoebe had returned and was calling his mate. The call struck a happy chord, once more the phoebes were returning to build their nest and rear their family where we would have the pleasure of watching them.

Two years before they had first come to make their home with us; after some indecision, they had finally chosen a spot just over the corner of the veranda, where the wide-eaved gable over my bedroom window made a roof over their nest.

It was an ideal spot for them, being closed in on all sides and open to the front. No cat could reach the spot, no bird of prey would be likely to go so near a human dwelling.

It was also an ideal spot for us as well. We could watch them going and coming as they built their nest and fed their young. Many mornings, waking before I needed to arise, I would see them dart back and forth, or hear them talking to each other as they built their nest. Later it would be to their babies as they fed and cared for them, that they cheeped.

Once each year the children would get a ladder, climb it and peak into the phoebe's nest. The birds would

get very excited, but, as their nest or eggs were never touched, in a few minutes all would go on again as usual.

This year was no exception till the family were half feathered. We heard them calling from the trees, saw them building their nest, in which Mother Phoebe was soon sitting, while Father Phoebe called from the trees. Soon they were both busy hunting insects for four hungry babies. How hard they worked and how fast the babies grew!

The wild strawberries were ripe, hanging like rosey dewdrops, hidden away in tall meadow grasses. We all went picking berries, returning later on in the day with our dishes full and our backs weary. Tired and hot we each got a cool drink and sought a place to rest.

"The cat's caught one of the phoebes!" At the cry we all rushed out, hoping to perform a rescue, but it was too late. There on the floor lay a cluster of feathers that had once adorned Mother Phoebe. No cat was in sight.

Across the yard on a fence sat Father Phoebe with a worm in his beak, up he flew with it to one of the hungry mouths. Then away again with winged speed in search of more.

The little birds were longer in getting big enough to fly that year. Father Phoebe worked long and tirelessly. He showed no signs of un-

happiness or weariness, but kept on trying to do two bird's work as well as possible. He seemed to know that now the little ones had only him to supply their needs.

I happened to go out on the veranda one afternoon just as Father Phoebe was coaxing his family out of their nest for their first try with their wings. He succeeded very well with two of them and they were soon out of sight in the trees. The other two would not be coaxed, either being more timid or less able to fly, they refused to leave their nest.

Fearing that the two little ones in the trees might go away and get lost before Father Phoebe could get the other two coaxed from their nest, I thought of a plan. Going inside, woman-like, I picked up the broom. Taking it out I thrust it, up not far from the nest. Terrified they went flying out of their nest. Father Phoebe soon had them out of sight in the trees.

For a week or two we saw no more of the phoebes. Then we noticed that there were phoebes around again. To all appearances it was Father Phoebe and one of the babies. We wondered at it but did not stop to watch them. Later we noticed the tail of a little phoebe sticking out over the edge of the nest.

For a number of days we saw nothing of the phoebes flying around but just the little tail sticking out.

Getting the ladder, one of the boys climbed up and pulled a dead phoebe out of the nest.

Had it taken sick and Father Phoebe brought it home to die? Or had he hoped that his mate might return and he had brought this one back for company for it? Had it died of starvation? We never knew.

Next year when the leaves had turned a darker green and the days were warm, the call "Phoebe! phoebe! phoebe?" came through my open kitchen window. For days the faithful little bird stayed around calling to the mate that would hear him no more. For three successive years he came back. He remained for two or three weeks each time always calling for his phoebe.

I used to like the phoebe's song. Calling from the trees all day long; But now I think of a Faithful bird Calling for one, yet never was heard.

New methods of forage harvesting

(Swift Current Experimental Station)

THE progression in forage harvesting from mowers, rakes, sweeps, and stackers, through the era of stationary balers, to the present day use of pick-up balers and forage harvesters, has taken less than 30 years.

With this rapid change in machinery has come the use of hay driers, dehydrators, baled or chopped silages and an increase in green-lot feeding of chopped forage.

Hay driers are becoming increasingly popular as they permit starting the hay harvest two or three weeks sooner than is usual. They have been used successfully for chopped, baled, and loose hay. One system allows three wagons of hay to be dried at one time in an all metal building. The heated air is blown through a canvas under a false floor in the wagons.

Dehydrators make possible the storage of large quantities of chopped forage in its most nutritive form. Built on a large scale, these plants become a valuable asset in an area growing forage crops. The first high volume plant in the Canadian prairies is scheduled to be built in the White Fox area this year.

Baled silage is a system conserving fodder which has possibilities for the farmer owning a pick-up baler. If pressure is maintained, it has been found that the bales can be stacked in a bunker or trench silo and little spoilage can be expected. If not too large, the bales can be easily stacked and easily fed out.

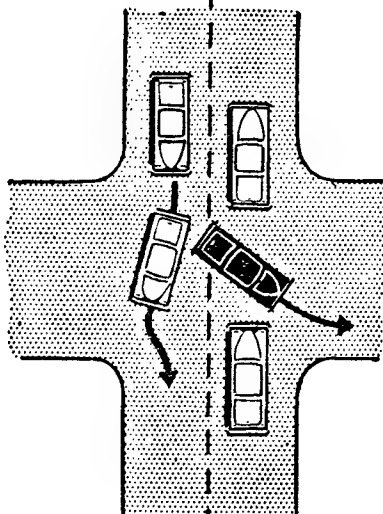
Chopped silage using one of the larger type forage harvesters and a forage blower has reduced the making of silage to a one-man job. The use of eight pounds of sodium metabisulfite per ton of freshly chopped grass, allows for the preservation of top quality silage with a pleasant odour.

Chopped hay has been found to be a very economical and labor-saving method of putting up the winter's feed supply. With timely cutting and curing, the loss of the nutritive value of the crop is kept to a minimum.

Finally, green-lot feeding is a method of utilizing forages which enables the dairyman to harvest his pasture at its proper stage of maturity, thus helping to eliminate summer slumps in production. The forage must be chopped and hauled to the livestock every day as mould is likely to become a problem in stored green forage. One machinery company now markets a side-unloading bunk feeder which allows one man, using a forage harvester with mower-bar equipment, to hook onto the bunk feeder, cut and load standing green feed in one operation, return to the feed lot and unload into bunks automatically without touching the crop.

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So, spare 5 seconds for courtesy and wave the motorist through whenever you can. He'll appreciate your kindness and you'll be pleased with yourself, too.

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REMEMBER . . . COURTESY IS CONTAGIOUS

ABA 22



Aunt Sal Suggests

All of us need companionship, Assistance and good cheer; So I too welcome all your notes, That come from far and near.

BEFORE I start on the discussion that I feel I should place in this month's contribution I thought I would tell you of a little personal experience I had last week that furnished me with a chuckle, and I thought it might amuse you too.

An agent called at my front door and, though I was not interested in the particular merchandise he was selling, I asked him to sit a while on the front porch to get a breathing spell. Noting my typewriter resting on the card table he asked me if I did much writing. I told him I did a little for several papers. With a teasing twinkle in his eye he remarked, "I suppose you'll be telling me next that you are Aunt Sal."

I had to smile too as I replied, "Yes, I am." You should have heard his hearty laugh as he boomed, "Oh that's a good one . . . and I suppose Dorothy Dix lives across the street."

"Oh no," I said, "I know that Dorothy Dix has been dead for several years."

"And I happen to know," continued my smart caller, "that Aunt Sal never was born . . . she is just someone that they cooked up in the newspapers." He was still laughing as he went down the walk, and so was I. But little he knew that we were laughing at different jokes.

After that silly story let's get to some real facts . . . about . . . of all things 'Proggies'. This recipe was asked for last May and after a diligent search I failed to find it so placed it in the June issue. I thought someone would come up with it, and I wasn't disappointed for many "someones" sent along their version of it. A big thank you to all those who took the time and effort to write such nice explanatory letters all about this new Canadian dish. I have only tried one version of it and I wasn't 'too crazy' about it, but I imagine, like many foods it could 'grow on one'. I cannot mention all of the 'proggie-givers' by name . . . and some of you modestly asked me to omit your names, but I have picked out the letters that gave distinct interpretations of this dish and think, like myself, you might find them quite interesting.

Mrs. P. P. of Medicine Hat tells us it was originally an Austrian dish, but Mrs. E. H. of Rose Valley, Sask. claims they are Ukrainian and several other readers agree with her and tell us they are part of the regular Christmas time eating. But there is nothing to keep us from serving them at any time, even on hot August days when that all-important one hot dish is advised by so many nutritionists. And like many other foreign dishes we have featured from time to time there are as many ways to spell the name as there are to make the food itself. Proggies (or cheese pockets) it their every-day moniker but here are fancier titles that came in . . . peroggies, pyrohy, paroka, or piryky . . . Let's just call them 'proggies' — I think that sounds so cute and chummy. Almost all of you agreed

that the dough is made so: 6 cups flour, 1 tsp. salt and water enough to make a dough stiff enough to roll out thin. (A few of you favored a richer dough using half milk and half cream instead of the water and also two egg whites). Cut in either round or square shapes (three inches across . . . some suggested using the top of a three-lb. coffee jar for a cutter). Place one tsp. filling in centre and press the edges firmly together and that will make an envelope either triangular or in the initial 'D' depending on what shape cutter you use. The filling is very special and here one can use much variety. The common one is:

COTTAGE CHEESE FILLING: 2 cups cottage cheese, ¼ cup white sugar, 1½ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 egg yolks and a little cream if too dry. Place about one tsp. of this in centre of each circle (or square) before sealing it up.

If you don't fancy the above filling then just use plain cottage cheese with a little salt. But there are many other suggested fillings . . . for instance, Mrs. J. K. of Augustville, Man. talks of mashed potato filling and goes further and says that canned salmon or even sauerkraut are liked by some . . . and for those who want it to be a dessert dish, resort to a sweet filling like stewed prunes or raisins . . . (I'm getting carried away with the possibilities and I don't see why any fruit, especially strawberries couldn't be used.) But all experienced proggie-cooks stress the point that the filling must be dry or it will ooze out in the cooking. Now one more word before we proceed to the actual cooking. Several of you, for instance Mrs. W. U., Windthorst, Sask. makes the dough of part mashed potatoes and part flour.

COOKING THE PROGGIES. I believe you all agreed they are cooked so: Drop a couple at a time in a pot of rapidly boiling water. Stir the water to keep them from sticking to the bottom. It takes about ten minutes to cook them . . . and they are done when they float to the top. Lift out with a collendar and place on hot platter. Some cooks suggest you pour melted butter over them . . . others favor a side dish of fried onions, bacon strips and any warmed over meat or vegetables. (I'm going to put in my little say here and suggest that fried green peppers should be good too).

I have the whole card table before me covered with proggie letters and I'm dipping into one and then another to see if there is anything I left out. Thank you one and all for your very kind help. So many of you remarked this was the first time you had ever written to me . . . I hope it won't be the last time.

So, as one proggie said to another as he hit the hot water, "Bye bye for now. . . and every good wish!"

Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

They call these days 'the dog days', But doggie they won't be, If we handle all the problems, Sent in from you to me.

IT SOUNDS pretty ambitious if we think we can handle every single one of your various problems . . . but we're doing our best to help you over several hurdles . . . and several co-operative readers are helping to give you a boost too.

Q.: Can you find the brioche knitting stitch for me please? (Repeated from several months ago.)

A.: (From Mrs. A. H., Peavine, Alberta.) and we quote: 'I was surprised that your readers know nothing about this stitch. The English people used to make scarves in this stitch that were so nice and soft, here is the instruction.'

BRIOCHE STITCH: wool over needle, slip 1 stitch, knit two together. Repeat this row continuously for pattern. (Mrs. H. enclosed a small knitted sample for my inspection.) (My note: I used to do a lot of knitting and had stacks of knitting books, but of recent years I've given many of them away so I have to call on you readers every so often.)

Q.: Can you give me the recipe for buttermilk honey? My mother used to make it but has lost the recipe. (Mrs. T., Mullinger, Sask.)

A.: I did have this recipe Mrs. T. but now I'm in the same boat with your mother . . . it seems to be really lost. Can any reader please supply this and I'll place it in October issue and also send Mrs. T. her private copy.

Q.: In the June issue in an article called 'Quick Meals' the writer told

of canning potatoes but she did not state how long they should be processed. Can you tell me? (Four requests for this.)

A.: According to my best canning chart they state to process them for 3 hours in hot water bath or for 40

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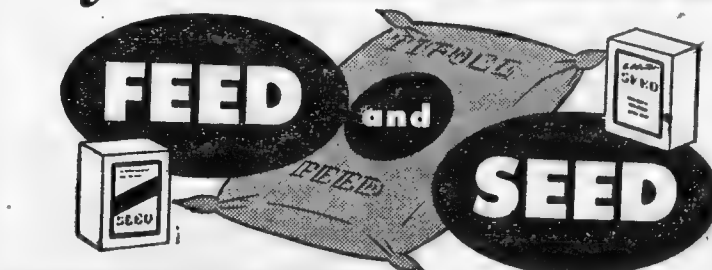
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minutes with ten lb. pressure in a pressure cooker.

Q.: I wonder if you have directions for making bouquets, corsages, etc., from the cones from pine and spruce, or where I could obtain the instructions. (Mrs. F. F., Hughton, Sask.)

A.: I made up some pretty wreaths at Christmas time and just gave the cones touches of gilt paint and affixed satin bows, but I cannot find any special instructions on this art.

Q.: Have you some good recipes for home canned soup? (Repeated from June issue.)

A.: (from Mrs. A. M., New Westminster, B.C.) who tells us she has made this for years. She has given us a large quantity recipe and when she wants to serve she allows one pint of milk and a pinch of baking soda to each jar of the soup.

HOME CANNED TOMATO SOUP
14 qts. cut up ripe tomatoes, 2 bunches celery, 7 medium sized chopped onions, 21 cloves — boil for 2 hours then strain. Now add these: 8 tblsp. melted butter, blended with 16 tblsp. flour, 8 tblsp. salt, 16 tblsp. sugar, 4 tblsp. paprika. Cook again until thickened stirring to keep from scorching. Put in sterilized jars and seal tightly. (Sounds very good... hope I get enough tomatoes off my vines to let me try out this.)

Q.: Have you the recipe for the salt and cornstarch beads we used to make years ago? (Repeat).

A.: (sent in by Mrs. T. L., Lethbridge, Alta). **SALT AND CORNSTARCH BEADS:** Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Add coloring and perfume as desired. Mix well and stir in one cup of hot salt and heat like putty. When cool enough to handle knead until smooth then cut out thimblefuls of the dough and roll smooth and round and put on hat pins or knitting needles to let harden. They are very pretty strung with white or gold beads between.

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary, Alberta. Kindly enclose a stamped self addressed envelope if you wish a private reply. And limit one question to each letter please.

Behavior problems in children often indicate the need of help. A series of folders entitled "Child Training" is obtainable free of charge from local health departments. Consultation with the family doctor or child guidance clinic will help.

Thumb sucking in very small children need not be a serious problem, but if it extends past his first year, it may be because he is afraid, jealous, bored or has a fear of scoldings.

A youngster who is sure of his family's love and affection is less likely to have behavior problems than a child who is too strictly disciplined or frequently scolded.

A daily dose of vitamin D from birth to the age of sixteen will help to develop strong bones and teeth.

Many people suffer from diabetes without being aware that they have the disease. Sudden loss of weight, constant fatigue, thirst and hunger are often symptoms of the disease. Periodic medical checkups will help to discover diabetes.

At the end of 1954 life insurance in Canada totalled \$23,000,000,000.

The little engine

By JACQUIE NOWLIN

THERE was a great deal of excitement at the Round House the day the little engine arrived. Everyone gathered around to look at his wonderful paint job, admire his smoke stack, to check his pistons, and to hear his marvelous whistle. He was the most important engine that had ever come to the Round House, for he was the very latest model. Now, you might think that all this admiration would have made the little engine very conceited, but he wasn't. He was a very hard worker, the hardest working engine on the track. And whenever there was a hard job to do he huffed and puffed, his wheels went around with a great speed and he was off. Many times he hauled as many as fourteen boxcars, filled with grain... the little red caboose on the end flying around the corners.

He loved to hear the conductor call, "All aboard!"

Then the fireman would pour on the coal, and the little engine would gather steam, then he'd toot his whistle and be off... across the prairies... over the rolling foothills... round the mountains of the West.

Now it wasn't all work for the little engine... he had his moments of gaiety. When he went by the farm homes and saw the people in the fields or the children walking to school, he'd toot his whistle, and the engineer and the fireman would wave.

Other times, when he pulled passenger cars, they'd be full of happy people going to the mountains for holidays, or to football games, or conventions. Then the train was just like a party on wheels.

Now, the years went by, and the little engine no longer looked clean with a coat of shiny black paint, he was covered with soot and grease. He developed a slight wheeze in his whistle and it took more coal to keep him going. Still, he worked hard, but he began to notice that he was getting shorter runs. And very soon he was on the milk run, stopping at every little siding to pick up the milk cans. How embarrassed he was. After all his years of service to be on the milk run!

One day the men put in the last milk can at one of the stations and the station agent called to the engineer, "Okay, that's it. Get this old engine rolling. We're expecting a big deisel through here any minute."

The little engine raised his cowcatcher proudly and looked down at the man. What did he mean by saying things like that to him? And just what was a deisel? Before long the little engine found out what a deisel was. It roared passed him on the track next to him. And when the little engine heard it's horn he laughed out loud 'til his coal caught in his throat and feared he might choke. Why that deisel didn't have a whistle. He sounded like a sick cow.

But the little engine didn't laugh for long. Soon he was taken off the milk run, and used in the railroad yard as a shuttle engine to move boxcars from one place to another. He tried to remain aloof, but the big deisels jeered at him 'til his little heart sank.

One day the little engine was pulled behind a big engine, way up into the mountains. He was put to work in a logging camp, and how he worked, harder than he'd ever worked before. Then one day the little engine could stand it no longer and with one last wheeze, he stopped.

The man who'd worked the little engine so hard, pulled on the levers and jerked at his throttles. But the

little engine just closed his eyes, and his fire went out.

The man was angry with the little engine and sent him back to the Round House. The little engine was put into the darkest part of the Round House. For a while he would listen to the tales of the other engines, but soon he was covered with cobwebs, and he drowsed... then he slept.

Many years went by and the little engine slept on. Then one day two men came into the Round House. One man was a railroad official, the other man was a famous singer. The famous singer collected old railroad engines. And when he saw the little engine, he was thrilled. He bought him then and there from the railroad official.

The famous singer had the little engine shipped to his home in the warm south. The little engine opened his eyes in the bright sunlight to find a crew of men hard at work on him. They cleaned him, painted him and repaired him. And finally they set him on a track that wound about the great lawn. The little engine looked just like he had the first day he had come to the Round House many years ago. His paint glistened, his whistle was wonderful to hear and the little engine felt a surge of power in his pistons when they stoked his fires.

Now the famous singer didn't put the little engine to work. He gave his friends rides in him when they came to visit. Just a short ride mind, but they loved it and the little engine loved it most of all.

The little engine became quite famous. People wrote stories about him and photographers took his picture. The famous singer told everyone that the little engine was his favorite. The little engine had never been so happy. He tooted his whistle with great importance. And why not? Wasn't he important?

Planning for the fall fair

By Henrietta K. Butler

SO YOU are thinking of entering some sewing, cooking or garden produce in the Fall Fair.

Good! Our public minded citizens who spend so much of their time planning the Fall Fair will be glad of that. The more competitors they have the greater the interest aroused.

Many women are getting things ready for exhibition at the local Fair. Some have been doing it for years and are quite familiar with the procedure, but others will be putting something in for the first time.

There are many reasons for exhibiting. Probably, firstly, a woman wants to show off her own workmanship. Secondly, it could be that she would hope to win some prize money, but, actually, by and large, the motives for exhibiting are several, such as; interesting the public on or about the article on display, to encourage a higher standard of perfection; again, as in the case of handicraft—to show original and attractive home furnishings or adornments. As far as the Society or Association goes the chief aim is to promote the growing of better vegetable, fruit or flowers, or to encourage the housewife to make better pies, cakes and jellies and to the handicraft worker to do better sewing or knitting and also to learn the many ways one may use his or her hands to good advantage during so called leisure hours.

These things bear fruit other ways too, for they encourage lovelier gar-

dens resulting in attractive suburban districts, and, of course, better house-keeping. All this, is not more important than the extra knowledge gained by the exhibitor, as well as the spectator.

We can only give a few pointers here, for would-be exhibitors. Supposing you intend to show fruit or vegetables, whatever the variety, see that they are fresh, firm, unblemished, clean and true to type. Where several of a variety are called for, be sure of their uniformity. Apples are polished but plums are not. Tender fruits you must handle very carefully, to prevent bruising. Flowers need a great deal of care. The stems are to be diagonally cut the night before and kept in a cool place in deep water. Roses are dethorned. There is so much to be learned about flower preparation, as different varieties require different treatment. Of course, they should be arranged naturally and uncrowded in containers with flowers towards the judge and spectator.

Pinholders and other equipment are needed in flower placing and, necessarily plenty of water.

All exhibits must be clean and tidy and never neglect to label them as to class, while in case of domestic science exhibits, give the name of contents and date of preservation. The jars are to be sparkling and attractive. Do not put on your own name.

Food like cakes, biscuits etc., are usually placed on paper plates and may have a doiley. Nowadays, cellophane is used for covering exhibits both in the food class and the needlework. It is attractive and protects the display from dust and flies. Needlework can be sewn onto cardboard, leaving the edges open for inspection.

In the home cooking class, the plan for judging sums up quickly to some sort of score as the following—

Appearance — 15 - 30 points.

Crumb, crust or texture — 10 - 50 points.

Filling, flavor etc. — 30 - 45 points.

For perfection the grand total would be 100.

In the case of canned goods (Domestic Science) —

Appearance, 55; Pack, 30; Container, 10; Label, 5.

Another grand total of 100.

For sewing or other handiwork — General appearance again ranks high 15 points; Neatness, 10 points; Material, 15 and Working 60.

Suitability of material on which work is done is as important as the workmanship itself. In both the handiwork class and cookery class, what is first seen is of great importance.

The horticultural section often holds chances for the housewife to display her artistic inclinations which otherwise might be overlooked. For example — Decorative arrangement of flowers with accessories. A Christmas table arrangement or a decorative basket, lady's nosegay or gentleman's boutonniere — all marvelous chances for a young woman to work out tasteful and unique ideas which please the onlooker and may win a prize.

There are herb collections and wild flower collections as well as potted plant sections on most prize lists. So if you feel like entering exhibits in any of these classes, your local Fall Fair Association will be only too glad, for the one main object is the improvement and stimulation of agriculture, horticulture and home economics.

A. L. C. had good year

THE annual meeting of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative was held in Edmonton and the reports showed that the association did very well in the last business year. The gross value of sales totalled \$32,005,337.62 and the net earnings for the year was \$85,769.50, an increase of \$10,118.90 over the previous year.

Handlings of livestock for the past two years were as follows:

	1954-55	1953-54
Cattle and calves	135,803	128,938
Sheep	17,180	14,744
Hogs	484,799	419,466

The co-operative has been making excellent progress and George Winkelaar, general manager, Calgary, and Henry Winkelaar, manager of the Edmonton station, with their staffs, are to be congratulated on the volume of business done and the service rendered to the patrons.

In the report of the board of directors, presented by C. P. Hayes, president, it was suggested that the A. L. C. should continue to press for live grading of hogs for export, and the payment of bonuses on such, but opposed a suggestion from Manitoba and Saskatchewan that live grading be an alternative for hogs sold for the domestic market.

The report also suggested that further consideration be given to changes in grading regulations. The present system was devised for the British market in particular, but that market is no longer available. The report stated that the quality of Canadian hogs is deteriorating, particularly in Western Canada, and suggested that governments set up committees in each province to study this trend and make recommendations for a reversal thereof.

George Winkelaar, in his general manager's report, said that every advantage was taken of the U.S. market when conditions favored same. The premium position of the Canadian dollar was a handicap there. Contacts were made for hog shipments to Eastern Canada. These two outlets helped stabilize prices in the west.

Mr. Winkelaar expressed the opinion that a change should be made to equalize the support prices for hogs. While the support price was \$23.00 for A grade carcasses at Toronto and Montreal, it was \$18.50 per cwt. at Edmonton and Calgary. He thought the floor price in the two Alberta cities should be more closely allied to actual past sales.

Seed growers helped

THE Alberta Seed Growers' Association, working with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, obtained a substantial concession on exports of alsike and creeping red fescue seeds into the United States.

Producers of those forage seeds in Washington and Oregon asked the U.S. government to increase the tariff on alsike seed imports from 2c to 8c a lb. and that an embargo be placed on imports of creeping red fescue, over 1,500,000 lbs.

Such a move would be ruinous to producers of those forage seeds in Western Canada, and particularly Alberta. Barry Bain, Seed Growers' sales manager in Winnipeg, and Dr. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, presented an effective brief to the U.S. Tariff Commission. This resulted in a recent announcement that the tariff on alsike seed going into the U.S. would be 2c a lb. up to 2,500,000 lbs. Over that volume it will be 6c a lb. The Tariff Board also announced that there will be no embargo on fescue seed exported to the United States.



BEN S. PLUMER
Chairman Board of Directors,
Alberta Wheat Pool.

Comment on wheat sale

RECENTLY Canada sold a substantial volume of wheat to Poland in a deal backed by the Canadian government. Commenting on this sale, Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, made the following statement:

"Farmers are pleased to see that the government at Ottawa is making a determined effort to see that Canada's wheat goes on to the world market. Their action in assisting the Wheat Board to put an additional 9,250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into the hands of European consumers already is a clear indication that they fully realize the importance of putting money into the hands of the farmers so that it can work its way up through the whole fabric of Canadian business and keep the wheels of our industry turning.

"This may not be the only immediate market we have for further substantial amounts of Canadian wheat as there seem to be prospects in sight of selling more wheat."

Sheep raising possibilities

FOR some obscure reason Canadian farmers do not go in for sheep raising and wool production. In 1954 numbers of sheep and lambs in this country totalled only 1,183,500. Sheep numbers in Australia run around 130,000,000 and in New Zealand 35,000,000.

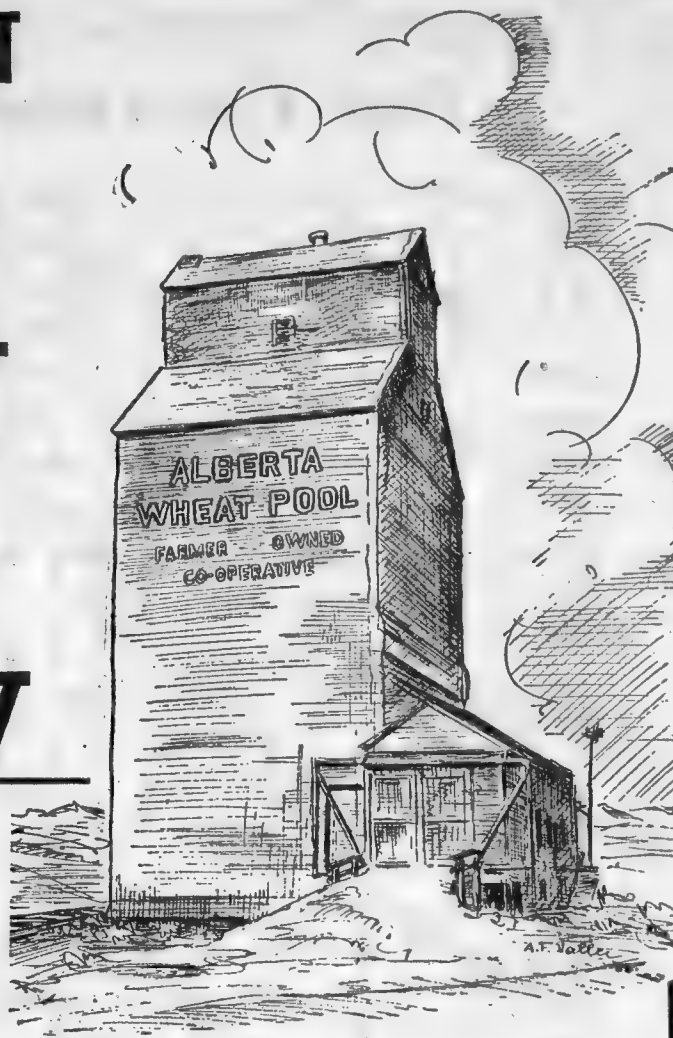
While Canadians do not eat much mutton and lamb, domestic wool requirements average around 60,000,000 lbs. Last year Canada's wool production totalled only 8,480,000 lbs.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association is conducting a campaign to increase sheep raising and wool production in Canada. The big opportunity for expansion appears to be in the west. Sheep numbers in this area last year totalled 572,000, divided as follows: Manitoba 57,000, Saskatchewan 106,000, Alberta 377,000 and British Columbia 52,000.

Sheep raising is a specialized business and perhaps Canadian farmers do not care to go into it on an extensive scale. But there does appear to be profitable possibilities for the expansion of that branch of agriculture in Canada, and particularly in Western Canada.

Soviet Russia has been selling barley to West Germany at around \$1.31 a bushel, Canadian funds. This is considerably below the price at which Canada can deliver wheat there.

IN R E V I E W



Q. What has kept the price of wheat from sliding to low price levels?

A. The Canadian Wheat Board.

Q. How did a Canadian government come to form the Wheat Board?

A. The Wheat Pools and organized farmers kept up a constant campaign until the Bennett government, in 1935, brought down the required legislation.

Q. What happened in 1928, 1929 and subsequent years in wheat marketing?

A. Canada had a wheat crop of 566,000,000 bus. in 1928 and in 1929 the carryover was 127 million bushels, and the price of wheat sank to low levels, reaching to 20c for No. 1 northern, farm basis, in 1932.

Q. What happened in recent years?

A. From 1951 to 1953 inclusive the average annual wheat production of the prairie provinces was around 590,000,000 bus. The carryovers have been heavy, being 587,000,000 bus. on Aug. 1, 1954. Notwithstanding these conditions, the price of wheat has been maintained fairly well.

Q. What do the Wheat Pools do for the grain farmers?

A. They give the grain producers economic power. Through their elevator systems they provide a high standard of service. They return excess earnings to members. They provide effective protection against monopolistic practices.

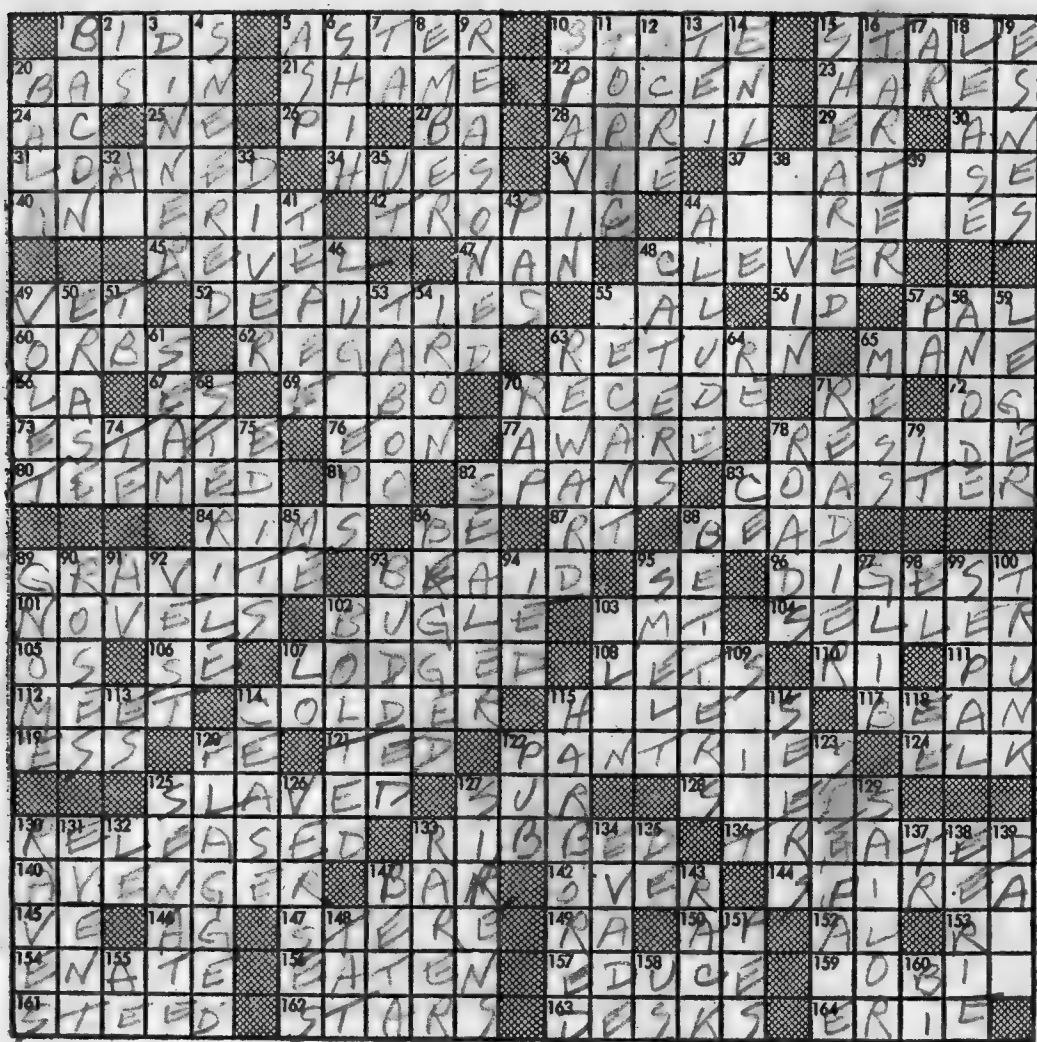
Q. Why do the Wheat Pools advertise?

A. There is a new generation of grain producers in the west. They never experienced the trials and difficulties endured by the pioneers. They must be continually reminded of the need for supporting the great farmer-owned grain handling co-operatives which have been built up over the years and which have proven so useful to the farm people.



"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Our Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Invites | 67 Plural ending | 117 Edible seed |
| 5 Kind of flower | 69 African secret society | 119 A worm |
| 10 Aver | 70 To ebb | 120 Symbol for iron |
| 15 Trits | 71 Symbol for ruthenium | 121 Spread for drying |
| 20 Wash bowl | 72 King of Bashan | 122 Place where food used to be stored (pl.) |
| 21 Disgrace | 73 Landed property | 124 Antiered animal |
| 22 The poke-weed | 76 Vast age | 125 Labored |
| 23 Rabbits | 77 Cognizant of | 127 Law upon |
| 24 Symbol for actinium | 78 Dwell | 128 Cuts, after snick |
| 25 A direction | 80 Abounded | 130 Freed from restraint |
| 26 3.1416 | 81 Artificial language | 133 Marked with ridges |
| 27 Symbol for barium | 82 Reaches across | 136 Negotiated |
| 28 Month | 83 Blind | 140 One who exacts retaliation on |
| 29 Teutonic deity | 84 Borders | 141 Prohibit |
| 30 Article | 86 Exist | 142 Above |
| 31 Lent | 87 Right (abbr.) | 144 Flowering shrub |
| 34 Colors | 88 Perforated ornament | 145 Earth goddess |
| 36 To contend | 89 Seriousness of demeanor | 146 Symbol for silver |
| 37 Octahedrite | 93 Hirsute | 147 Cubic meter |
| 40 Come into possession of | 95 A direction | 149 Sun god |
| 42 Pertaining to zones near equator | 96 Compensidium | 150 News agency |
| 44 Genus of milkweed herbs | 101 Work of fiction (pl.) | 152 Man's nickname |
| 45 Carouse | 102 Wind instrument | 153 Symbol for radon |
| 47 Feminine nickname | 103 Danish territorial division | 154 Growing out |
| 48 Skillful | 104 Vendor | 156 Consumed |
| 49 Old soldier | 105 Bone | 157 To elicit |
| 52 Envoys | 106 A direction | 159 Land area of central Asia in ancient time |
| 55 East Indian tree | 107 Roomed | 161 Spirited horse |
| 56 Kind of fish | 108 Allowance | 162 Heavenly bodies |
| 57 Chum | 110 Japanese measure | 163 Office furniture (pl.) |
| 60 Globe (pl.) | 111 Early bronze coin of China | 164 American Indian |
| 62 To notice particularly | 112 To encounter | |
| 63 To go back | 114 Less warm | |
| 65 Horse's neck hair | 115 Spartan | |
| 66 Musical note | 116 | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 English statesman and author | 51 Symbol for terbium | 107 Behold |
| 2 Exists | 53 Forbidden | 109 To confine |
| 3 Meal | 54 To press | 113 Plural ending |
| 4 Scoffed | 55 Cutting | 114 Quit |
| 5 Poisonous snake | 57 Child for "father" | 115 Gave refuge to |
| 6 Chinese weight | 58 Positive pole | 116 Fortune-tellers |
| 7 Symbol for tantalum | 59 Light and fine as a line | 118 Kind of engineer (abbr.) |
| 8 Glowing coal | 61 Line of juncture | 120 Signalled in certain way |
| 9 Persuaded by argument | 63 Recompense | 122 English drinking place |
| 10 Disease of hock of horses | 64 Syllable of scale | 123 Slow perception |
| 11 The theme | 65 To throw into disorder | 125 Part of Congress |
| 12 Land measure | 68 Barren | 126 Division of poem (pl.) |
| 13 Japanese purple | 70 To knock | 127 Warning device (pl.) |
| 14 To entangle | 71 More prepared | 129 Mariner |
| 15 Fleeced | 74 Symbol for tellurium | 130 Rants |
| 16 Incrustation on teeth | 75 Prepares for print | 131 Occurrence |
| 17 Land measure | 76 Thorough-fares | 132 French article |
| 18 To rent | 79 Pronoun | 133 Less well cooked |
| 19 Anglo-Saxon slaves | 82 Vessel engaged in catching a fur-bearer | 134 To elude |
| 20 Island east of Java | 83 Symbol for cerium | 135 Prefix: down |
| 22 Exclamation of triumph | 85 Pronoun | 137 Initials of famous President |
| 23 Kind of loon | 86 Beseeched | 138 Weird |
| 25 Note in Guido's scale | 88 Wagerers | 139 Wrote "Two Years Before the Mast" |
| 28 American composer | 89 Fabled diminutive being | 141 Greek letter |
| 29 Siamese coin | 90 Flowers | 143 Torture machine |
| 41 Indian tent | 91 Thorough-fare (abbr.) | 148 Make lace edging |
| 43 Dance step | 92 Part of suit | 151 Footlike part |
| 44 Intimate | 93 Sprouted | 155 Denoting unfit ship in Lloyd's register |
| 46 Kind of sailing vessel (pl.) | 94 Radical | 158 Pronoun |
| 48 Supplies food for | 96 Kind of fish | 160 Prefix: twice |
| 49 Old short flowing veil | 97 Flippant | |
| 50 To rub out | 98 North Syrian deity | |
| | 99 Part of flower | |
| | 100 Body of tree | |
| | 102 Locked | |
| | 103 Danish measure | |

Solution on page 30

The man in the mountains

(Continued from page 18)

is no bathroom either, but like the floor it is superfluous.

Now and again, Kit goes over to Golden shopping. He orders a bunch of canned goods, a little rum and some beer. He admits he cannot take the stuff as he once did, but neither would he take a dare from any young whippersnapper, that he could not drink him under the table.

No one knows his age precisely. One guesses at 90, another 80, but what's the difference.

Last time he went over to Golden, the section man's wife gave him strict instructions to buy a new suit of underwear. Women are fussy like that and I guess that gal did not mince her words when he came home without it. Probably clean underwear goes in the same category as bath tubs and floors.

They all look out for him a bit, but far be it from Kit to ask aid from anyone. Even the regular passengers on the main line watch for him and start saving up their magazines from the time they leave Calgary or Vancouver as the case may be. There are a lot of pensioners along that right-of-way. Awhile back there was a lot of gossip about horses on the government payroll. So far there has been no Royal Commission to get evidence on the number of dogs that regularly meet trains to demand their rations. The cook always has a bone for them and those dogs never make the mistake of holding up a freight train, only those with diners and a cook with a tall white hat. No, those dogs make no false motions.

Another set of pensioners are the Mallard ducks at Sicamous, not to mention the rudely screaming gulls that follow the boats to Victoria and dash down at every scrap thrown out of the galley. Those Sicamous ducks never bother to go south for the winter. There they stay, fat and sassy and demanding that someone chop a hole in the ice if Shuswap Lake happens to freeze over.

When the train comes noisily hissing down the track, those 25 or 30 ducks do not swoosh away in a fit of hysterics. They just sit tight and stretch their necks for gifts from the diner. They know instinctively if it is a freight, though even a freight may spill a little grain.

Those ducks used to have to divide their rations with the dog which marched along the platform till the train stopped. But that dog is gone now.

It is a pity, for sometimes the ducks are not too hungry. They get handouts from guests at Mrs. Bremman's hotel.

Sure it is a tourist attraction. As soon as the train stops the old-timers hurry off to see if the ducks are still there, and they are. Again it's trade not aid. Kit Price is not exactly a tourist attraction but the regulars watch for him. They would miss him if he were not standing at the end of the path, but he makes no sign of recognition, never even a wave of his crutch as he stumps back to the shack and the cats.

J. E. Brownlee, president of the United Grain Growers, told a meeting of the Farmers' Union, held at Saskatoon, that he was in favor of a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, providing floor and ceiling prices can be maintained at fair and reasonable levels. He expressed the hope that the United Kingdom would re-enter the agreement.

Information regarding oil development

By The Editor

THE Imperial Oil Co. sponsored a tour of some forty news and radio men from Alberta to Ontario during the month of June. The main feature of the trip was a visit to the oil company's properties in Sarnia, the government-owned Polymer synthetic rubber producing plant, the immense Dow Chemical Co. plant and the oil field of southeastern Ontario.

The company had arranged for a series of lectures on various phases of the oil industry by top executives, and this proved interesting and informative and was a main feature of the tour. My chief interest was the factors which go to make up the price of gasoline because of the importance to the mechanized agriculture of the west of the cost of that product. What I propose to outline in this and other articles is the statements of the men who delivered addresses.

Gasoline Price Range

L. W. White, manager of Imperial's Alberta Marketing Division, said the common price for gasoline at the pump is 37.5c (Edmonton). The provincial gasoline tax is 10c a gallon and the station mark-up is 7c. The company's price to the service station is 17.9c plus the federal sales tax of 2c, or a total of 19.9c. For gasoline used on farms exclusively (purple), the price is 16c a gallon less than the price paid by the average motorist, who has to pay the provincial 10c tax. Farmers do not pay the service station mark-up as they provide storage on their farms.

Mr. White insisted that the industry was highly competitive and if one marketer charged more than another he would lose sales to a competitor. He said that the crude oil price was arrived at by subtracting the transportation cost from the selling price of oil in Ontario. I always had the idea that since so much oil was produced right here it should sell for less, but the claim was that if the west produced no oil consumers here would have to pay from \$70 to \$80 millions more each and every year for the oil consumed. Mr. White said that the price of gasoline today, including the various taxes, is the same as it was in 1920 when there were not taxes on the product.

Oil Achievement

H. H. Moor, superintendent of the Edmonton refinery, spoke on the benefits of oil to the prairie provinces. He said that before there was expanding production of oil in the west gasoline used to sell at 4.8c a gallon higher on the prairies than elsewhere in Canada and now it is running at ½c lower than in non-prairie centres, which has meant a net profit of 5.3c a gallon in favor of the prairie consumer. He estimated that the farm consumption of gasoline (purple) in the prairie provinces in 1953 was 380,000,000 gallons, or 1,500 gallons per farm, so that the savings would be around \$75 a farm per annum.

The total investment in oil in Canada since 1946 is around \$2½ billions, Mr. Moor said, about half of which has come from outside the Dominion. That sum includes refinery construction. In the past 9 years refinery capacity on the prairies has increased from 40,815 barrels daily to 162,600. This has meant much to farmers who have steadily increased mechanization, as the following table shows:

	Tractor.	Horses.
1921.....	38,485	2,239,873
1931.....	81,659	2,053,824
1941.....	112,624	1,751,672

1951..... 236,930 695,603

Exploration and development expenditures in the west by oil interests:

1946.....	\$ 12,000,000
1947.....	25,000,000
1948.....	77,000,000
1949.....	100,000,000
1950.....	125,000,000
1951.....	230,000,000
1952.....	326,000,000
1953.....	309,000,000
1954.....	394,000,000

The Alberta government revenue from crude oil and natural gas for the fiscal years ending March 31:

1947.....	\$ 898,538
1948.....	1,635,741
1949.....	13,020,490
1950.....	33,097,744
1951.....	44,050,266
1952.....	39,629,928
1953.....	56,720,977
1954.....	96,399,000
1955.....	80,882,626

Mr. Moor said oil development has reversed the downward trend in population, brought new commercial and industrial businesses into operation, provided new jobs, new services and higher revenues to farmers and governments. The revenue to the Alberta government since Leduc came in was \$366,000,000 net.

Future prospects

G. L. Stewart, chairman of the company's board of directors, said that in 1946 Turner Valley was the only major oil field in Western Canada. Today there are 50 important fields and production has grown from 20,000 barrels a day to over 300,000 from more than 5,500 wells. There is still a great deal of exploration to be done. There is still a half a billion acres to explore in the west. In the past 8 years three billion barrels of oil have been found. By the end of the century the total may reach 25 billion. Canada now is supplied with 48 per cent of domestic requirement as compared with 10 per cent in 1947. Today 270,000 square miles are being searched for oil. Some \$2½ billions have been spent since the Leduc find. The price of Canadian crude has been reduced to the lowest figure for crude of like grade on the North American continent. It can compete on a price basis on many markets which do not now have the refining facilities to handle more of the product.

For young men growing up in the west the oil expansion has meant opportunity for employment and the migration of these youths elsewhere has been decreased.

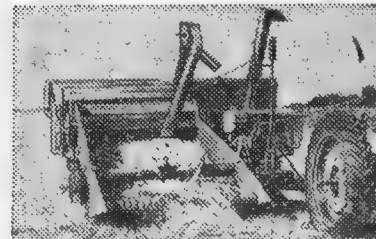
U. S. farm debt

THE total amount of agricultural debt outstanding in all United States banks on January 1, 1955, amounted to \$6,412,548,000 compared with \$6,104,747,000 on January 1, 1954. This information is from a new booklet of agricultural credit data published by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association. It states that the bulk of the farm loans made by the banks are production loans, with a large part going into new equipment and facilities.

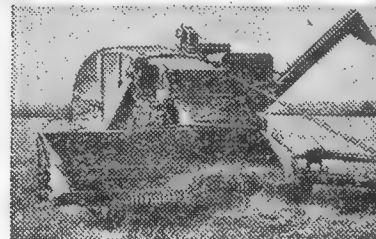
The London Insurance Underwriters have extended the period in which minimum insurance rates will apply to ships using the Hudson Bay route to October 20 — an additional five days. The shipping season on that route will now be from July 22 to October 20. Last year 22 ships carried 12½ million bushels of grain via that route.



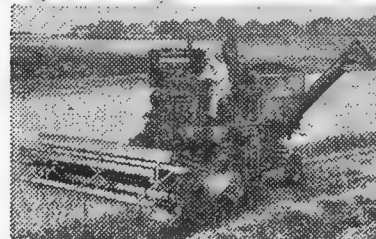
Champion pen of calves at Moosejaw feeder show. Olaf Olafson, of Old Wives, Sask., got \$43 per cwt. for the ten calves, highest price recorded at Moosejaw.



MCCORMICK NO. 64 PULL-TYPE—Engine or pto-drive. Compare it with any medium size combine you've ever seen. Six-foot cutting width with ample capacity to clean-thresh a 12-foot windrowed swath.



MCCORMICK NO. 140 PULL-TYPE—Engine or pto-drive. Big new champ in the pull-type class takes a 9-foot cut—extendable to 12 feet. Ample capacity to clean-thresh a 15-foot windrowed swath.



MCCORMICK NO. 141 SELF-PROPELLED—28 different travel speeds—10, 12 or 14-foot platforms—50 bushel grain tank. Big 60 hp. engine lets you cut and clean-thresh where others can't.

3 MODELS - 6 SIZES - THERE'S A MCCORMICK COMBINE THAT FITS YOUR NEEDS EXACTLY

And 3-POINT SEPARATION plus exclusive DOUBLE-SHAKE CLEANING in every model and size saves you the last 10 percent—the most profitable

10 percent of your crop. Ask about special low prices on the No. 64 and the big McCormick No. 127 Self-Propelled.



YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario



MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette



I SAW ON THE FARM

A SECTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Our cow gave birth to a calf in our large pasture and she concealed it quite effectively. We looked for it unsuccessfully. Finally the cow was placed in the barn for about six hours. We released the cow and followed her. She took the roughest land. She led us through bush and muskeg and finally stopped near a small lake. We looked for the calf but in vain. Finally we decided to return home. We stumbled upon the calf quite accidentally; at least one-eighth of a mile from the lake.

Bill Grishook.

Lavoy, Alberta.

Once during last winter our goose died and the gander was left alone and became a regular pet and followed us all over the place until we got an African goose to put with him. I guess he didn't like her very well because there was a pair of wild geese on the meadow one day so the tame gander took after them and tried to chase the wild gander away from his goose. I don't know whether he got that goose or not, but he got a goose but she did not stay very long until she flew away, so the gander had to come back home again and he hasn't gone away since.

Eva Lefferson.

Gundy, B.C.

One year when Mum hung out the wash, a wren began building a nest in the sleeve of a sweater. We just let it keep on. Finally the wren got in the nest (after it was made) and laid some pretty tiny eggs. Later when the wren was watching, we moved the nest out of a sleeve and put it in a coco can where the nest was safe. The wren stayed there until it was time to leave for the south.

Linda Indrich.

Rochester, Alberta.

One day as I came home from school I saw that Mom and my sister had caught a bird. They had been outside when it came in. They had seen the bird flying about. Mom caught it and put it in a box made something like a cage. We left it in there until after supper. I told my sister to let it go. My sister and I took the box outside, opened it, and away it flew.

Frances Friesen.

Beaver, Manitoba.

One day my cousins found a baby coyote in the bush. Apparently the mother had been killed. One of my cousins picked it up and took it home. Each day when my cousins came out to feed him he would twist around the post to which he was chained until he was all wound up. Then, when his food was in his dish, he would go in the opposite direction till he was untwisted. After he got older they had to let him go because he got too rough. They were sure sorry to let him go.

Dorothy McLean.

Tolland, Alberta.

One day when I was walking around I saw the tub moving. Just to settle my curiosity I lifted the tub up, and to my surprise I saw our pet pig. Guess she was glad to get out, but I'm still wondering how she got in. I am 8 years old.

Judy Thompson.

Caroline, Alta.

In our pasture I beheld a wonderful sight. I came upon two skunks at war. The sounds they made were very low but blood-curdling. The fur flew thick and fast. But I thought something was missing; and it was. The air was sweet; it was not contaminated with the familiar "skunk scent". Thus the two skunks showed themselves perfect gentlemen. They refrained from using their "scent guns" on one another.

B. Greschuk

Box 43, Two Hills, Alberta.

One night my dad got in a cow that had never been milked before. She kicked and knocked him over. Then he got a rope and tied her leg up to a post in the manger. She began bellowing and started to kick. My brother and I got scared and ran out of the barn, but dad stayed. When the other cows outside heard her, they all came running toward the barn. My mother had just come down to the barnyard and one of the cows chased her into the chicken house. Finally she calmed down and we went back into the barn. Dad was standing with the milk pail in his hand, which was now all smashed. He started milking and never got the bottom of the pail covered before she started acting up again, so we turned her out and left her for the calf to milk.

Dennis Symington.
Age 12

R.R. 3, Provost, Alberta.

Last Sunday I watched a cat lying low for a gopher. It was sitting by a gopher hole waiting very patiently and very quietly. One hour passed, she still was there. Two hours, three hours, found her in the same spot waiting with the patience of Job. She sat there for over four hours. I do not know whether she was rewarded for her patience, as I missed on her leaving the gopher hole.

Bill Grasuik

Tawatinaw, Alberta

Two weeks ago my dad brought home a little jack rabbit. We feed it milk from a tiny doll's bottle and he is growing bigger every day. He is quite a pet now and follows me around everywhere and sometimes even sleeps beside me. We are going to build a little fence outside for him so he can eat the grass.

Douglas Slatruk

Glenside, Sask.

Suggests implement museums

"THE old things have passed away; the new is upon us". When the old Sage wrote those words many years ago when the world, relatively speaking, moved but slowly he was deeply conscious of the significance of change and progress. No, I am not going to write nostalgically of the good old days that are gone, but I am going to urge action now with regard to what I have advocated many times previously about the systematic collection, salvaging, reconditioning and preserving of the oldtime relics, antiques, machinery, etc., which we pioneers used in the early development of this province.

The government of Alberta is the only proper institution we have to carry out this undertaking having the necessary financial means and the permanency to ensure its future for the years to come.

Let us have a start in this right away. The Jubilee Year is a very auspicious occasion for the launching of this proposal. The young and rising generation of this era have little or no realization of the tools and the methods by which we built the Alberta of today. The irreplaceable relics are disappearing rapidly and very shortly will be gone for all time to come. The smaller types are being purchased by the Saskatchewan Gov-

ernment to complete and finish off their own magnificent effort of three Agricultural Museum warehouses. Let us here in Alberta have two historical museum warehouses, one in the north and one in the south, not located in our large cities. We have centralized too much in those already. Let these be located on good hard surfaced highways with adequate parking, cabins, motels and other tourist and holiday attractions. These institutions should be manned with a staff capable of reconditioning these relics which would mean anything from a spinning wheel, or Red River cart up to the biggest steam breaking outfit.

This would undoubtedly make a splendid tourist attraction. But far more important would give to the youth of today and in all the years ahead, some clear indication of the life of the pioneers in the early development of Alberta.

I suggest to the executives of both the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers' Union of Alberta that they jointly urge upon the Alberta Government before the August session of the newly elected Legislature opens, that action be taken so that a fitting conclusion to the Jubilee Year will be a start on these two public undertakings.

Jack Sutherland.

Hanna, Alberta.

Phosphorus in feeding

H. J. Hargraves, of the Lethbridge Experimental Station, says that experiments conducted at the Montana Agricultural College prove the value of phosphorous in cattle feeding.

Six hundred pounds of a ration containing an adequate level of phosphorous put 100 pounds of gain on yearling steers. A similar ration with a low phosphorous content was fed to a similar group of steers and they required over 1,900 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain. Phosphorous was the key element in this wide variation.

Here in southern Alberta a high percentage of the native and cultivated forage crops are deficient in phosphorous during six to eight months of the year. Only during the active growing months do the majority of forage plants contain an adequate amount of this element that is so essential for the normal growth

and development of grazing animals.

This situation, coupled with the experience in Montana, points up the importance of maintaining an adequate phosphorous level throughout the year. Money spent on a high-phosphorous mineral supplement during the fall and winter months will return profitable dividends.

Pepper growing experiment

INDIA sells about \$25,000,000 of pepper to North America alone, and has almost a monopoly on the production of that spice. In order to maintain that position the government of India does not permit the export of pepper vine cuttings.

Catesby T. Jones, an amateur horticulturist, managed to obtain 200 pepper cuttings from India's Malabar coast and is trying to establish a pepper growing enterprise in Puerto Rico. He now has 4½ acres under this crop and hopes to have pepper plants growing on 8 acres by the end of the present year. He hopes to eventually have 5,000 acres growing black pepper and estimates production at 4,000 lbs. an acre.

Delivery quota

THE Wheat Board has announced that initial grain deliveries for the new crop will be on the unit basis. Where space is available the producer is entitled to deliver 300 bushels of wheat or 500 bushels of barley or five hundred bushels of rye or 800 bushels of oats.

As additional space becomes available the unit system will be abandoned and quotas will be on the acreage basis as heretofore.

Solution to crossword puzzle

B	I	D	S	A	S	T	E	R	S	T	A	L	E
B	A	S	I	N	S	H	A	M	E	P	O	C	A
A	C	N	E	P	I	B	A	A	P	R	I	L	E
L	O	A	N	E	D	H	U	E	S	V	I	E	A
I	N	H	E	R	I	T	T	R	O	P	I	C	A
R	E	V	E	L		N	A	N		C	L	E	V
V	E	T		D	E	P	U	T	I	E	S	S	A
O	R	B	S		R	E	G	A	R	D		R	E
L	A	E	S		E	G	G	O		R	E	C	E
E	S	T	A	T	E		E	O	N		A	W	A
T	E	E	M	E	D		R	O		S	P	A	N
R	I	M	S		B	E	A	R	T		B	E	A
G	R	A	V	I	T		B	E	A	R	D	S	E
N	O	V	E	L	S		B	U	G	L	E		A
O	S		S	E		L	O	D	G	E	D		L
M	E	E	T		C	O	L	D	E	R		H	E
E	S	S		F	E	T	E	D		P	A	N	T
S	L	A	V	E	D		S	U	R		S	N	E
R	E	L	E	A	S	E	D		R	I	B	B	E
A	V	E	N	G	E	R		B	A	R		O	V
G	E		A	G		S	T	E	R	E		R	A
E	N	A	T	E		E	A	T	E	N		E	D
S	T	E	E	D		S	T	A	R	S		D	E

New cereal varieties

WOLFE, Gateway and Husky are new varieties of barley now being tested out. Wolfe is a feed barley and Gateway a malting variety similar to Olli, and both varieties are early ripening. Husky is a late maturing, high-yielding barley.

A new oat variety is Rodney, developed to produce short, plump kernels, which can be separated from wild oats. Abegweit, which shows moderate promise in yield, also is being tested.

Marine and Raja, early maturing flax varieties, are also under test as well as Victory, which is late in maturing but a heavy yielder.

Sentry is the name of a new durum wheat which is partially resistant to race 15B of stem rust.

To produce a new variety of cereal grain takes from 10 to 15 years of breeding, selection and testing work. Most new varieties are developed by the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm Service, and also by the Universities, while a few are introduced from other countries.

Before a variety can be recommended for a particular area it must be carefully tested on a number of experimental substations.

At Lethbridge the Cereal Breeding Laboratory co-operates with A. D. Smith, substation supervisor in growing cereal tests in Southern Alberta.

Farm implement research

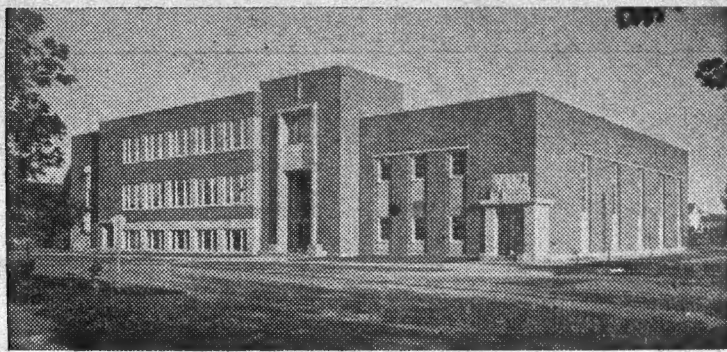
At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Canada held in Edmonton the suggestion was made that scientific agriculturists should conduct research in the field of farm machinery. The Lacombe experimental station has "jumped the gun" in this work with the appointment of Don Dew as agricultural engineer. He is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and has worked four years with the International Harvester Co. He will be assisted by Henry Friesen and Don R. Walker in the Field Husbandry division.

The vast scope of the work of the research agricultural engineer is not always appreciated. In the field of farm machinery alone, tractors, tillage equipment, seeding fertilizer and harvest equipment form only the main headings. Under tillage equipment for instance are included studies of a variety of implements. Subsoilers, ridgers, plows, rotary tillers, discs, cultivator and weeders are a few of them.

Since harvest is the end result of the farmer's labors, harvesting machinery too will receive its share of attention. Self-propelled combine losses will be studied, and studies of swathers, straw devices and straw cutter attachments for combines will be initiated as time and facilities allow. Nor will forage crops be neglected. With increasing interest in these crops, hay and forage harvesting can be expected to show steady improvement.

In spite of tremendous strides in the clearing and breaking of new land the agricultural engineer is by no means satisfied. The best has yet to be attained in this field, he believes, and further work will yield still more satisfactory results. Soil erosion continues a problem and there is much to be done here.

A preliminary estimate suggests that the Canadian prairie provinces will produce a 500,000,000-bushel wheat crop this year. Wheat still in farm bins at July 1 was placed at 160,000,000 bushels.



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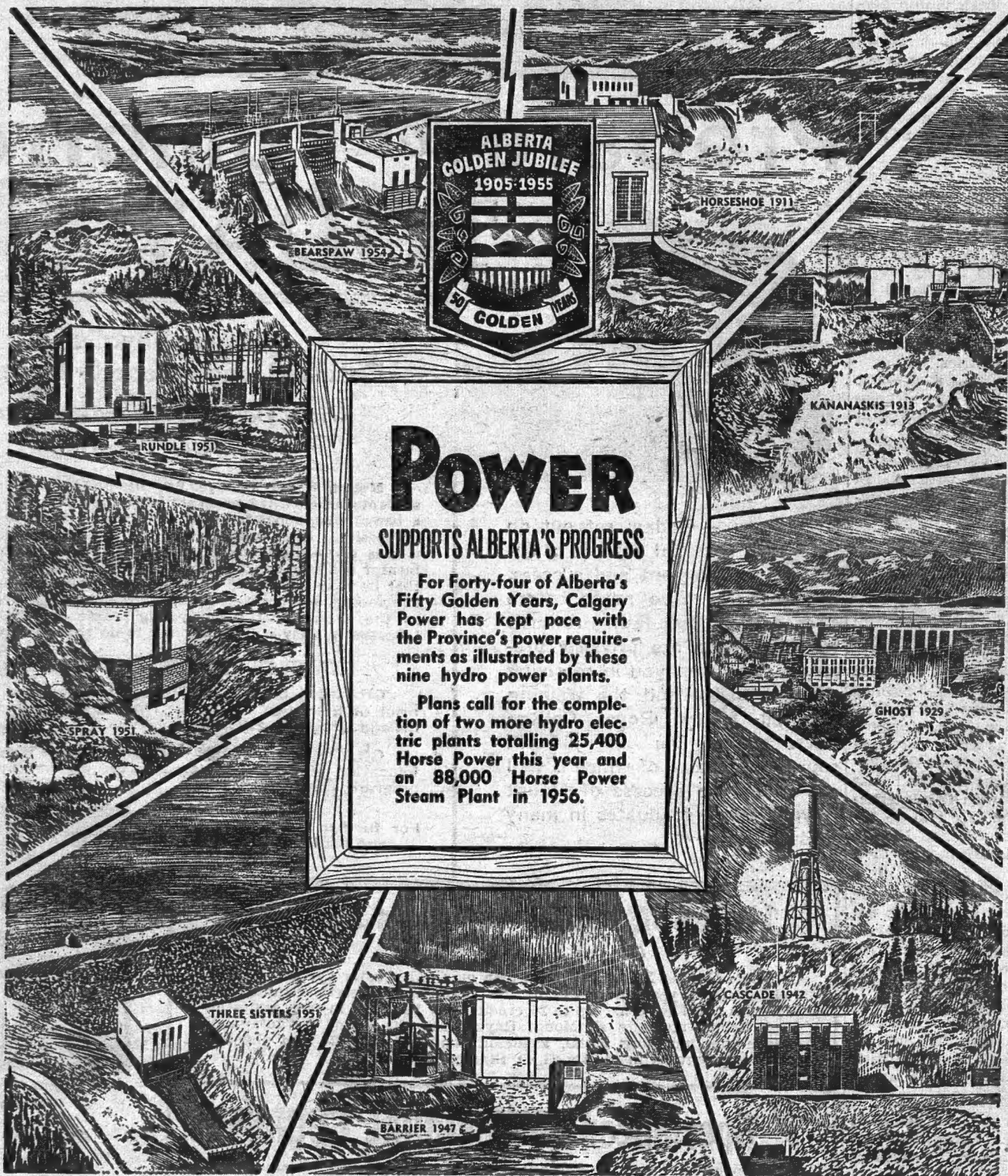
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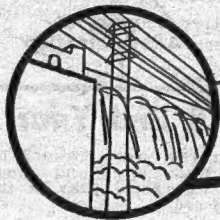


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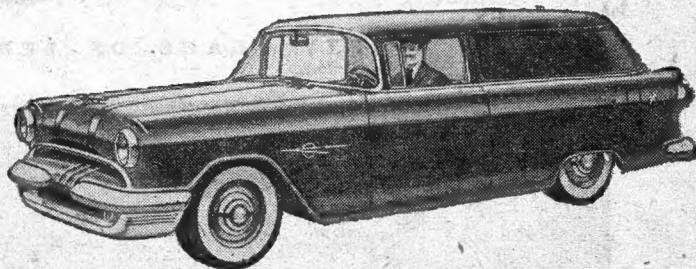
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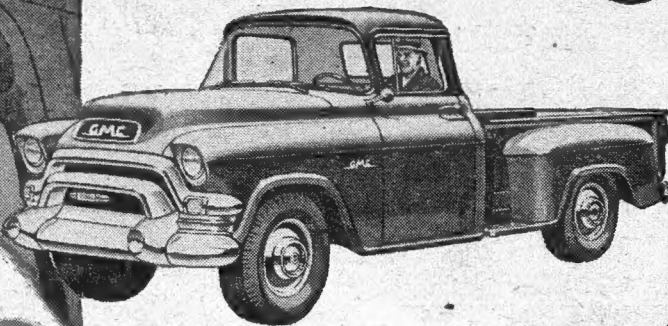
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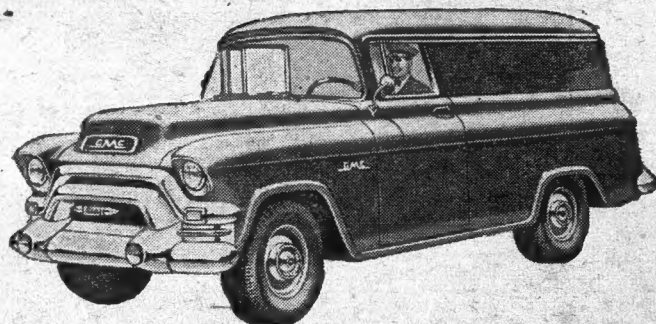
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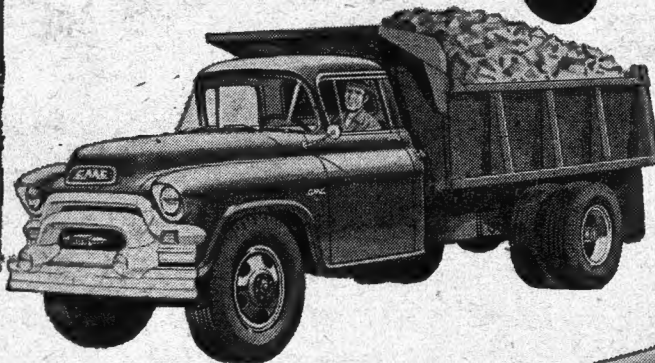
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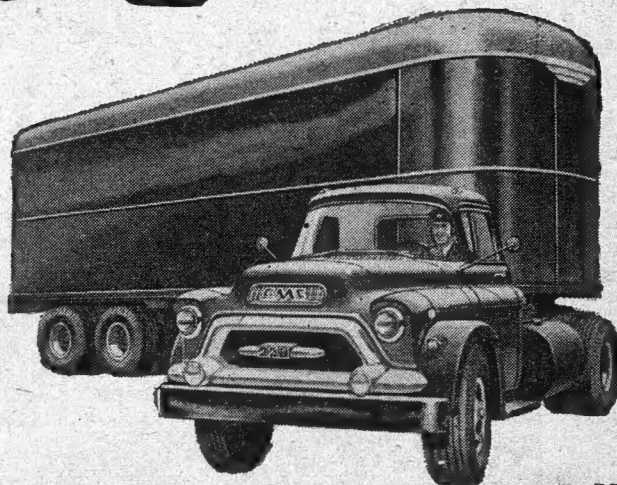
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